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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,815—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	21st March
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meconi	5,085	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

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TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	——	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

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	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELLA," 1,993 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th March.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th March, 1903.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X——	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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} For Junior Students.

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History, Geography,
Elementary Hygiene,
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(III) Science
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2nd Do.	,,	10
3rd Do.	,,	7

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Examinations take place in School Method and Management,

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Psychology
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Trinity College Pianoforte playing } In September or October.
Practical Teaching and Class Management } In October or November.
Musical Knowledge (Trinity College) In December.
Entrance Examination—In July.

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In the School of Art Drawing Examintions there were three successful students from the Clare Road Training College.

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CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,,	1	0
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AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
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SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

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FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	,, 1-4	,,
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MONDAY, 16TH MARCH.
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The enormously successful Musical Comedy
KITTY GREY,
(from the Apollo Theatre, London.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH,
"NAUGHTY NANCY."
WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
THE MESSENGER BOY.
Doors open 8-30. P. M. Overture 9 P. M.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES. Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
PHIL CARLTON, Business Manager.

THE CALIFORNIAN NIGHTINGALE,
MADAME AGNES FREID.
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TOWN HALL.
On THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, at 9-30 P. M.
By kind permission His Excellency the Governor's Full Orchestra will assist.

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No. 1.............Tannhauser ....Wagner.
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND.
No. 2. Cornet Polka...La Nonchalance..............
SERGT.-MAJOR THOMPSON.
No. 3. Cantabile ....."Samson et Dalilah"...Saint-Saens.
MADAME AGNES FREID.
No. 4. Entr'acte..."Rosamunde"..........Schubert.

PART II.

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Mr. E. BEHR, R. C. M.
(First appearance in Bombay).
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(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
MADAME AGNES FREID.
No. 3. Two Hungarian Dances—
(a.) Ilona..........................Miska.
(b.) No. 1 ....Brahms.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
No. 4. Meditation..."Ave Maria"..........Bach-Gounod.
(With String Accompaniment, Organ and Piano.)
MADAME AGNES FREID.
Accompanist—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
The Bluthner Grand kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co. Ld.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 5 0
Unreserved Seats ....Rs. 3 0
Plan open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
40, Medows Street,

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on the Estate of the late Major V. E. HUNTER, R.A.M.C., are requested to send in the same without delay to

LT.-COL. W. G. BIRRELL, R.A.M.C.,
President, Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment.
Address:—13, Upper Colaba, Bombay.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,
Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for 1903-4 will be received upto 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned at Byculla, where full particulars may be obtained.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIVRAM WAMAN SADHLE, Clerk in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DAMODAR GANESH SADHLE, Puranic of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, and ANANT BALLAL SADHLE, pensioned teacher of Savantvadi, Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Matunga, Brahmin by caste, two of the Executors named in the said Will according to the tenor thereof ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 11th day of March, 1903.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of:—

200 tons boards teak wagon bottom,
50 " ditto roof.
100 " ditto lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG, the great Russian Pianist, now performing for a Season in Bombay, plays on a Bluthner Aliquot Grand Pianoforte.—Sole Agents for Bluthner Pianos: MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

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MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

REPAIRS to WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY of every description executed promptly and carefully. Charges Moderate.—CURSETJEE CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A Postcard will obtain you Samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

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Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
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BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 3	Months	4
" 6	Months	4½
" 12	Months	5
" 2	Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

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Suppliers by the Bottle:—
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.................................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.......................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3 16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.

Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,143	10,723	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

	Rs.
PAIR of handsome WALER GELDINGS, 16 hands brown-black, age 7 years, well bred, very fast and showy and thoroughly broken, any trial and examination allowed	2,500
Cee-Spring LANDAU by Peters, London, rubber tyres in first-rate condition ...	1,200
Double Brass-mounted HARNESS from Army and Navy Stores	200
Cee-Spring VICTORIA by Offord, new, rubber tyres, most comfortable	1,200
Brown Waler GELDING, 7 years, 15-3½ thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle, great bone and substance, would make a splendid charger	1,000
Bay Waler MARE, 14- , Lorna II, a perfect lady's Horse, fine jumper, goes well in Harness	800
English Mail PHAETON in good condition, suitable for horses from 14-15 hands, new rubber tyres...	800
Small BROUGHAM by Windover, good as new, new rubber tyres	1,000

Any trial or examination of the above allowed.

Also Surat COW, will calve in 10 days, gives 12 Seers, and a quantity of Bussorah fowls.

Apply to
MR. JUSTICE CROWE,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Reasonable offers considered.

DEVJEE MALJEE.
INDIAN JEWELLER.
No. 19, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Equally nice and Highly polished on the Machine, same as the English make.

Reduction in Prices. Specialities in Chain Bracelets Curb and Fancy Patterns with padlocks, charms and snake patterns.

A LARGE Stock of Gold and Silver ready made ORNAMENTS of Choicest and latest fashion in numerous well designed patterns. Complete finish and incomparable polish is guaranteed. Gold exchanged for ready made ornaments at the Market Rate. Up-country orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Our Rates are cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs 2 "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR. Bottle, Rs. 3.

Letters held PRIVATE.
Testimonials and Price Lists sent FREE.
Apply only to MANAGER,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ONLY
MOTOR CAR
FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER
No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill
USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.
FULL PARTICULARS FROM
THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.
PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Peddar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either, in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for wighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, almirs, tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, meatsafe, hat and book stands, writing, camp and dressing tables.

1 workmen's bench with vice.
1 set ivory billiard balls, little used.
1 set ivory billiard balls and 17 pyramid and 9 pool balls.
3 Austrian sales on stand Nos. 1, 2, and 2½, fitted with Chicago locks.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. N. M. Dumasia—

1 ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer (Soundy and Co.) in good order.

By order of the Administrator-General—the effects of the late Mrs. E. L. Crosby, consisting of silver necklace, bracelet and brooches, chains, pins, pencils, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, handbags, opera and magnifying glasses, combs, pocket knives, laces, fans, folding chairs, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Green's Mansion, Apollo Bandar, opposite Yacht Club Chambers, the very valuable and substantial made, French-Polished blackwood and teakwood, diningroom, drawing-room and bedroom furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware rich table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's wind-proof table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, door curtains, English icebox, ivory table ornaments, partition screen, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. W.C. HUGHES.

Catalogues are on published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Dumasia.—

1 pair pearl bangles (raiphools), 1 gold locket, set with 7 diamonds in enamel, 1 rose ring, set with 9 diamonds, 1 scarf ring, set with 2 small diamonds and 1 pearl, 1 pair gold bangles, about 3 13-16 tolas, 1 gold chain about 3 2-8 tolas, 1 gold watch guard about 8 2-4 tolas, 1 gent's open faced gold watch by John Jones, 1 lady's open faced gold watch by John Jones, and 1 lady's double faced gold watch by West End Watch Co.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following jewellery, etc., consisting of rings, set with brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls, pearl lockets, crescents, set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, pearl bracelet, diamond and pearl pendant brooch, diamond and pearl studs, pearl and ruby pins, pearl muffchains, golds brooches, etc.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sorabji House" Ormiston Road, (opposite the Tramway Company office) Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glass ware, Sweet-toned square piano, by Rose, gent's bicycle, wind-proof lamps, reach table ornaments, Brussels carpets, pictures, etc. the property of R. E. CLARKE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Flagstaff Hill, Parel Tank Road, Parel, (Narayen Dabulkar's Bungalow) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-tone sympathetic square pianoforte by Harold and Co. windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, iron safe, lady's and gent's bicycles, etc., the property of Mrs. C. COLE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES HESSIANS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Ahmedabad Street, in the Godown of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and by their order and on account and at the risk of Dalal Thucker Mathooradass Gopaljee.

250 bales Hessians 40 × 8 any mill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1903.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. — Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. — Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Securities—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 11/16	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	cs 100 1/4	=
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	=
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	=
Silver—		
Spot in London	22 11/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	49 1/8	= + 1/8
Exchanges—		
Paris Cheques	25·17	=
Berlin "	20·54 1/4	= — 3/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= — 1/8
Discounts—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=
6 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	=
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=
Interest—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 11-16 March-April. Tone steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9d.

Coffee in New York 5 3-4.

Arrivals.—Steamers Schwarzenfels and Hydaspes.

SKINS SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day irregular and rather easier.

Bombay prime quality at last sale rates.

Bombay common quality 1d. to 1 1-2d. lower.

Madras prime quality firm and prices par to 1d. higher.

Madras common quality 1d. to 1 1-2d. lower.

Total quality sold 890,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day good demand Bombay good demand at advanced prices.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·30—2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·11	5·12	5·13	5·13
—2	—2	—2	—2

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·12	5·05	4·79	4·60	4·55
—2	—1			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000 bales.
Do. last year	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
" Continent	25,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9·90 — 15
Futures, month of March	9·62 — 17
Do. do. July	9·40 — 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16
Futures month of June	9·59 —10
Do. September	8·85 —4
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	140,000
" Exports to Great Britain	87,000
" " France and Continent	133,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	630,000
" " at Interior Ports	270,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 13th March 1903:—

Cotton	17,941 bales.
Wheat	3,757 cwts.
Linseed	15,633 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,859 "
Gingellyseed	5,239 "
Poppyseed	27 "
Groundnuts	178 "
Castorseed	4,612 "
Rice	383 "
Myrabollams	3,061 "
Cottonseed	5,294 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone easy.

Bank T. T		1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d	1s. 4 1.16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 1.4d.
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 3-8d.
French [illegible]		
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		118
Shanghai 30 do do		159
Japan 30 do do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 9
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 11

Money Market —Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	12th March	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	19th February	8 do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	7	8			
Forward April-May	7	8			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7	to	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	11	to	5	12
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	3			
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.					
Ready	7	6			
Forward April-May	7	5			
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	22	12	to	23	0
Forward April-May.	23	4	to	23	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Ready	34	4			
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.					
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	34	8			
25 " " "	33	8			
50 " " "	32	4			
Black Kutnee " "	30	4			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	3,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June,	June-July
5-10	5-10	5-11	5·11
—1	—2	—2	—2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5-11	5·03	4·78	4·58	4·54
—1	—2	—1	—2	—1

COTTON.—The spot market is very quiet and there is very little enquiry from shippers or mills. Prices are irregular. The Satta market opened quiet and Good Broach for 25th instant was Rs. 213. At the close there is a reaction and the rate has advanced to Rs. 216, and Fully Good Bengals for same delivery is quoted Rs. 161 1-2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	160	153	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	181	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	181	171	...	do.
Belati M. G	189	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	176	168	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	196	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	198	190	...	do.
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	194	185	...	do.
Broach M. G.	230	223	213	do.
Do. M. G.	227	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger M G	206	196	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	202	192	172	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	216	do.
Westerns	...	...	200	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed—quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	22 11-16

Valuable Discovery for the Hair,—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONRO—February 27, at Loreto, Wimbledon, the wife of A V Monro, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 3, at Camberley, Alice Mary, widow of the late Major-General Sir James Browne, R E, C B, K C S I.

BULLEN—March 6, at Hill House, Streatham Common London, John Nutt Bullen, formerly of Calcutta, suddenly

IN MEMORIAM.

AT Bombay, on the 15th March, 1902, ALBERT EDWARD MOGGRIDGE TITTLE, Agency, B B and C I Railway Offices.

We must not weep tho' yearning for thy love,
For thou art gone to brighter realms above,
And all is well God's good design we see,
That where our treasure is our hearts may also be.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—March 9, at Gopalpore, the wife of W H Ballard, Superintendent, Kangra Valley Tea Company, of a son.

GIBBS—March 1, at Pegu House, Keighley Street, Rangoon, the wife of S J Gibbs, Harbour Master, of a daughter.

HOLMES—March 4, at Cowasjee Terrace, Rangoon, the wife of Cecil Robert Holmes, Burma Railways, Mandalay, of a son (still born).

MARRIAGE.

ABBOTT—POWELL—March 9, at Meppadi, South Wynaad, by the Revd R B Redding, Charles Edward, son of the late Rev E Abbott, to Laura Stella, elder daughter of S H Powell.

DEATHS.

BEALE—February 27, from the effects of a fall from a horse, John Buckley Beale, Manager, Grassmore Tea Estate, Dooars, aged 28 years.

KELMAN—March 12, at the General Hospital, Madras, Alfred Kelman, of Coonoor, aged 13 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m., Sun sets 6h. 10m. High water, 1-10m. 1-39a. Low water, 7-4m. 7-23a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Opening of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 5-30 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas' Musical Comedy Company.

THEFT IN A TEMPLE.—Veljee Chaturbhooj, a worshipper of the Narayen Temple, in Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police the theft of two gold neck ornaments of the value of Rs. 300 from a box in the temple.

THE AMERICAN MISSION ORPHANAGE.—At the recent visit of H. E. the Governor to the American Mission Orphanage at Mazagon Lord Northcote was received by the Rev. E. S. Hume, the founder of the Institution and who is assisted in its direction by Mrs. Hume.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, residing in a chawl at Arthur Road, has reported to the Police that some time during Thursday last, some one opened her wooden box and stole thers from gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 950. The matter is being investigated by the police.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Bhickoo Babajee, a mill hand, aged thirty-five years, while cleaning machinery in the Motilal Mill, at Tardeo Road, on Friday last, had his hand accidentally caught between the rollers, and drawn in. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated at the shoulder and he was detained.

POSTAL NOTICES.—In consequence of the earlier departure by 15 minutes of the Punjab Mail Train, with effect from the 1st April next, mails for the Punjab and Frontier Provinces, together with mails for the United Provinces, for despatch by that train, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-15 p. m. in place of as at present 2-30 p. m. Registered letters and parcels will be received up to 1-45 p. m. in place of as at present 2 p. m.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Court, on Saturday, Nana Rama Geogre, an old offender, was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 4 from the pocket of one Panachund Ramchand. On Wednesday last the complainant was standing at Kolsa Bunder, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and removed the purse. A witness who noticed this gave an alarm and the accused was arrested. The accused admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to receive twenty-five stripes in Jail.

TRANSFERENCE AND APPOINTMENT OF VICARS.—The Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, who had been nominated to the vacant vicariate of the St. Francis Xavier Church of Dabul, took charge of his duties at 9 a.m. yesterday. Father Coutinho, prior to his departure from the Cavel Church was the recipient of a farewell address from the parishioners and friends. The address was accompanied by a rich "souvinieur" consisting of a valuable Chalice, suitably inscribed, a missal, and a rich stole. The Rev. L. C. Pera, the new Vicar of the Church of our Lady of Health Cavel, assumed charge of his office at 7-15 a.m. yesterday.

A JAIL-BIRD RECORD.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Salway charged Babaji Harichand, aged 40, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. On the evening of the 13th instant, the accused went to the stables of one Framjee Hormasjee in Shanker Shett's Wadi under the influence of liquor and began to create disturbance. When Framjee remonstrated with him the accused gave him a blow, and demanded money from him. The accused was then made over to the police. He appears to have been placed before different Bombay Magistrates over a hundred times, of which he was convicted and sent to jail 39 times, fines being inflicted in other instances, while in some he was discharged with a warning. The Magistrate sentenced him to eight days' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 and to furnish a surety for the like amount to keep peace for twelve months after his release from jail.

THE ONE ANNA PAPAL JUBILEE FUND.—The Joint Secretaries of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards this Fund for a Poor Home:—Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Consul for Portugal, Aden, Rs. 100; the Diwan Saheb of Palanpur, Rs. 20; the Mutual Quintet Confederacy, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. J. R. D'Mello, Bombay Rs. 25; Lieut. P. Dias, I. M. S., Aden, Rs. 25; Mr. A. P. Ferreira, Nairobi, Rs. 25; Mr. A. Roane, Rs. 25; Mr. W. G. Maker, Nairobi, Rs. 20; Mr. Geo. Maker, Nairobi, Rs. 15; Mr. A. E. Maker, Nairobi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Amelia Coutinho e Miranda, Goa, Rs. 15; Dr. Luis Miranda, Goa, Rs. 15; Mr. P. J. Siqueira, Busbire, Rs. 15; F. X. Noronha, Mazagon, Rs. 10-2; Mr. Dunjeebhoy Bomanji, Mazagon, Rs. 10; Mr. Lawrence D'Costa, Aden, Rs. 10; Mr. D. M. Rego, Ghaziabad, Rs. 10; Mr. P. F. D'Souza, Khandwa, Rs. 10; Mrs. Julia de Ga, Mazagon, Rs. 10; Mr. A. Nazareth, Degri, Sind, Rs. 10; a Well Wisher, Bombay, Rs. 10.—Total amount acknowledged up to the 14th March: Rs. 3,079-13.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor-Elect of Bengal, and Mr. H. A. Stuart, I. C. S., of the Madras Secretariat, recently paid a visit to this Day Commercial College at Marine Lines, and were received by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, and Mr. P. N. Wadia, Managing Trustee. The visitors were first shown the library of Commercial Books and Magazines and the Museum of Commercial Products, and were then conducted to the Commercial Classes by Mr. K. S. Aiyar, the Principal and Professor of Commerce. Sir Andrew Fraser expressed himself much pleased with the practical character of the instruction imparted, and with the intelligent manner in which the students answered questions in Banking, Shipping, Insurance, Commercial Geography, Commercial History, and Accountancy. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Educational Secretary to Government, also paid a similar visit to this Institution, in company with Mrs. Jackson, a few days ago. Among other distinguished visitors this term was Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education in India, who spent more than three hours in inspecting and examining the various classes of this College.

SYCES ASSAULTING A SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Posha Narayan, Kara Makan, Makan Narayan, Lalla Rowji, Dulabh Rama, Purshotam Rama, and Bhika Dulabh, all syces, with assaulting Pandurang Luxmon, P C No. 1903, C. Evidence showed that on Friday afternoon at about four o'clock all the accused were sitting on the verandah of the Government Telegraph Office in Kalbadevi Road, and creating a disturbance there. They were all under the influence of liquor, and some of them tore the telegraph notices off the notice board on the verandah. Upon this the telegraph master asked the police ramoshi No. 7062 to call a police man and get the accused arrested. The ramoshi returned in company of P. C. No. 1903 C., and the accused on seeing them began to run away. The sepoy chased them and arrested the first accused. He, however, tripped up the sepoy and the third accused pelted a big stone at him. Eventually the sepoy was knocked down and the accused dragged him to a stable in the Galwadi Lane. In the stable the first three accused sat on the chest of the sepoy and all began assaulting him with blows. To crown all some of them even danced on his chest and stomach and the second accused said "make mince meat of the fellow." One of the passers-by brought some more policemen, who with the assistance of the people collected there rescued the unfortunate sepoy, and arrested the accused. The sepoy was very badly handled and had to be removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. The hearing was postponed pending the recovery of the police sepoy.

DISPUTED CONTRACTS IN BROWN LINSEED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday in the suit filed by Jivan Vurjung and others against Haji Oosman Haji Oomer, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,595 with the interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, and Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that by three contracts dated in September, November, and December 1901, the defendant agreed to sell to them 500 cwts of brown linseed, bold grain, of the crop of 1901-1902, deliverable in Bombay between the 22nd April and 22nd May, 1902, at the respective rates of Rs. 8-7-6, Rs.8-9-0, and Rs.8-5-0 per cwt. It was also agreed that if the defendant did not weigh and deliver the goods to the plaintiffs within the aforesaid time, the difference in prices between the contract rate and the market rate, ruling on the due date, was to be paid and that contracts should not be cancelled for any reason whatever. On the 8th April, 1902, the plaintiffs assigned over the three contracts to the plaintiffs Nappoo Nensey and Co. His Lordship remarked that Hirja and Co., gave no notice till the 24th April of the assignment of the contracts. On that date Hirji and Co. were adjudicated insolvents, and their estate became vested in the Official Assignee. They could not have compelled the defendant to deliver goods before the 22nd May. The adjudication was subsequently revoked, and Hirji and Co. were no longer insolvents On the 21st May, 1902, the Official Assignee wrote to the defendant calling upon him to perform the contract, but no notice was taken of it. The question therefore, was whether, under the circumstances the plaintiffs were entitled to the remedy they sought. If there was a right to sue, it was in Hirji and Co., or Nappoo and Co., or both. By virtue of the adjudication, which was revoked, that right was not lost. When the assignor and assignee joined together there was no difficulty. On the whole, therefore, his Lordship was of opinion that all the plaintintiffs together were the proper parties to sue, and the plaintiffs were entitled to claim damages from the defendant for not having performed his part of the contract. The defendant repudiated the contract in this Court on the ground that these were wagering contracts. This contention was very properly abandoned by the learned counsel for the defendant at an early stage; so a great deal of time and costs were saved. On the whole, his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to claim damages for the non-performance of the contract. As to damages, the evidence was all one way. Rs. 10-4-0 was the proper rate for assessing damages. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,595, with interest and costs.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

OUR Kathiawar correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Kathiawar sincerely mourns the loss of Khan Samatkhanji, Chief of the fourth class State of Sardargarh, who died on the 6th instant of liver complaint, at the early age of 45. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkote [illegible] manner.

In the death of Mr. Amerchand Jhawerchand, Acting Dewan, the Morvi State has lost a man of experience in revenue matters. The deceased had devoted himself heart and soul to the revenue affairs of the State, and was an old servant.

Thanks to the timely and efficient measures adopted by H. H. Sir Waghji, G. C. I. E., Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, plague has very much abated in Morvi, and the population who have been so very well accommodated in the neighbouring villages will soon return to the city. Had it not been for the efficient and special precautionary measures introduced by his Highness and the active members of his administration, plague would have created as serious havoc as in Rajkote, Gondal, and other States.

At last the enlightened ruler of the Baroda State, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, has ordered the construction of a Mono railway between Chital, a station on the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, and Amreli, the chief town of his Highness's Panch Mahals in Kathiawar. The project is very commendable, and will, when carried out, confer a great boon on that part of the country.

The Government of his Excellency Lord Northcote is credited with numerous beneficent measures in the Presidency. But Kathiawar has long stood in need of one special reform. The Political Agent (now the Agent to the Governor) has the privilege of addressing confidential reports on cases decided by him when appeals against his decisions to Government are referred to him, and that too without allowing the parties concerned to submit their representations against such reports. The irregularity and injustice of such procedure are too obvious to require any comment. Can his Excellency not see his way to remedy this one of the most genuine grievances of the Kathiawar public?

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. Saturday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	18	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	32	29	50
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	18	16	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	30	46
Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	6	10
G Mahim and Worli	21	26	38
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	18
Total	140	136	232
Same date last year	146	127	243

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	16	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	29	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	21	22	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	50	45	77
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	8	20
G Mahim and Worlee	30	23	27
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	19
Total	175	153	269
Total plague deaths to date	218,241	109,779	
Same date last year	121	99	209

BOMBAY RACES.

13TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH 1903.

Owners are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on Monday 16th March, 1903 (only one Entry.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 12th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' CAMP.

THE Annual Camp of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, which opened at Santa Cruz on the 28th February, closed on Saturday evening, the 7th instant. It was found impossible to hold the Camp on the dates in January originally fixed owing to so many members of the Corps being away from Bombay and owing to the press of work occasioned generally by the Delhi Durbar. Last year the Camp was kept open for three weeks because it was believed that all the members would not find it convenient to be in Camp at one and the same time. This division of the time, however, resulted in rather small numbers being present on parade, and consequently Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson this year decided as an experiment to reduce the period of the Camp to one week. A circular letter addressed to heads of departments and employers, asking them to grant facilities to those members of the Corps under their orders to attend the Camp was most cordially responded to, and it is due to their ready co-operation that the average daily attendance in Camp amounted to 270 members of the Corps which was in excess of anticipation. It may appear invidious to particularise, but the admirable attendance of the members of "F" Company (averaging 80 daily), under Captain R. Snell, calls for special notice. "A," "E," and "D" Companies also had a very good muster at the parades, and no doubt the members of other Companies were equally keen on turning out, but their civil duties prevented them coming out regularly.

As regards the work done in Camp it is possible that some were disappointed at not being more practised in work of a tactical nature, but it should be remembered that the drill book of 1902 has introduced many alterations both in words of command and formations, and it, therefore, seemed desirable to familiarise all ranks with the drill book before attempting tactical schemes which could not be satisfactorily carried out until Officers and N. C. Officers had had an opportunity of practising the new formations. The mornings were, therefore, devoted to battalion drill under the Commandant, Colonel Nicholson, movements being practised in assembly formation and in lines of columns, and particular attention was given to fire discipline drill. At the evening parades company drill under Officers and N. C. Officers was practised and also out-post duties and the duties of guards and posting and relieving sentries. On Saturday, the 7th, there was a final Commanding Officer's Parade which was attended by no less than 320 volunteers in addition to cadets (over 130), who were, however, paraded and drilled as a separate battalion. At this parade the Corps practised an advance in two lines of columns of Companies in colomns of sections. From this formation Companies extended into line of skirmishers. As the country to the N. E. of Santa Cruz is very broken with cactus hedges and numerous paddy bunds the section and squad leaders were afforded an opportunity of learning something of the difficulty of maintaining the proper direction and control of their sections during an advance in long lines at extended order. On the whole it may be said that the Camp was a distinct success this year, and Colonel Nicholson is to be congratulated that his efforts to get a good attendance and to work up the enthusiasm of his men met with so great a measure of success.

Mr. Morrell from Ajmer again catered for the Sergeants and men's messes, and gave complete satisfaction. On the closing evening of Saturday Sergt-Bugler Tyler organised a capital concert, at which many visitors from Bombay attended. As an account of the concert has already appeared in the daily papers it is unnecessary to refer to it again beyond mentioning that it was greatly appreciated, and the thanks of all present are due for the succesful efforts of Sergt-Bugler Tyler and of Color-Sergeant Irvine and the [illegible] evening a pleasing termination of the most successful Camp so far held by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	4 28 29	1 28 29
Sapphire	3 40	Mr R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, RE	4 33 56	1 30 16
Melody	8 48	Mr Bernard Triggs	4 41 58	1 33 10
Nanta	8 48	Mr G T W Olver	4 45 56	1 57 31

Course No. 5=8·8 miles. Wind W N W. Strength fresh to moderate.

1st prize won by Forella.

Yachts Handicap (Class B and Tomtit Class) Race for Mr C. H. Byen's Cup, sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces M S	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 36 57	1 51 57
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 38 28	1 53 28
Pixie	1 25	Mr E R Smetham	4 40 15	1 53 50
Trixie	1 25	Mr A M Monteath	4 41 31	1 55 6
Meg	9 55	Lt-Comdr Lambert, RN	4 45 10	1 50 15
Mannikin	4 57	Officers, R A	4 46 25	1 56 28
Sayonara	12 45	Mr W W Petrie	4 48 16	1 50 31
Tomtit	13 25	Dr F M Gibson	4 48 57	1 50 32
Titmouse	13 25	Major J N Pollard	4 52 1	1 53 36
Lapwing	13 25	Mr E C Richards	4 52 21	1 53 56
Clutha	13 25	Mr E R H Jackson	4 52 49	1 54 24
Midget	17 42	Officers, R A	5 1 44	1 59 2
Dalriada	9 55	Capt McFayden	5 3 19	2 8 24
Coralie	17 42	Mr G B Adamson	Gave up.	

Course No. 2 followed by No. 13=8·5 miles.

1st prize won by Meg, 2nd by Sayonara, 3rd by Tomtit, and 4th by Isca.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March.

1. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection, under Para 242 A R I Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

2. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

3. The Range is open daily for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 130 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

4. It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

5. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday the 17th and Wednesday the 25th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

6. There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College Grounds, Byculla, to-day (Monday) the 16th inst., at 8-15 p.m., and Wednesday the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and at the Medical College Grounds, J. J. Hospital, on Friday the 20th instant, at 8-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

7. D Company team will fire for the "Bayley Shield" at Coorla on Wednesday next the 18th instant at 6-45 a.m.

8. The Regiment will parade at Coorla Station, G. I. P. Railway at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 21st instant for Sectional Practices with ball ammunition.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties and Cawnpore Hats Field Service Caps must be brought to this parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, (to-morrow) Tuesday at 6-15 p.m.

Business to fix dates, etc., for the following Competition:—
"Carter Cup" Drill and Guard Mounting.
Inter Corps Competition.

2. Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt C F Spencer.
No. 2 Company—Corpl R Hunter.

3. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on the following days:—
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50, 6-5 and 6-35 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is the nineteenth list of subscriptions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Maharajah of Bulrampur	1,00,000	0	0
H H the Maharani of Dumraon	1,00,000	0	0
Kumar Monmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury (having previously contributed Rs. 28,000)	22,000		
Babu Ramrick Dass Bhawsingha	1,00,000	0	
Further amount subscribed by members of New Bengal Club per Babu Jadu Nath Ghose	62	4	
Further amount received from Mymensingh Committee	193	0	0
Further amount received from Hyderabad Committee	551	3	9
The Hon'ble Mr A T Arundel (having previously contributed Rs. 250)	750	0	0
Collected in Kohat District per Captain D B Blackenway	45	0	0
Collected in Lahore District per Mr C H Atkins	50	0	0
Donation from Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, Bhagalpur	1,000	0	0
Further amount collected by Birbhum District Committee	28	0	0
Mr F E Tuson Port Blair	50	0	0
Thakur Onkar Singh of Dotria	50	0	0
Ram Rao Kamdar of Dotria	15	0	0
Mr G Warden Allahabad	40	0	0
Collected in the Office of the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal	47	12	0
Donation from Tezpur Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	650	0	0
Donation from Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Champaran District per Mr J H Bernard C S	1,000	0	0
Donation from Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Montgomery	100	0	0
Contribution from the local Memorial Fund North Sylhet Sub-Division	155	0	0
Further amount received from Hoogly Committee	82	4	0
Mr Andrew Ellis Wynter M D	75	0	0
Collected in the Office of the Collector of Income Tax	21	8	0
Further amount received from Shahabad Committee	337	14	
Further amount received from Ghatal Committee	25	0	0
Amount received from Sunamganj per Babu Chandra Kanta Sen	100	0	0
Amount collected in Khulna District	1,576	12	0
Mr Krishna Rao Phatak of Nagpur	50	0	0
Hon'ble Sir Denzil E J Ibbetson, K C S I	1,000	0	0
Maharajah Girija Nath Roy Bahadur of Dinajpur	25,000	0	0
Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy	100	0	0
"H"	50	0	0
Contribution from the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Nagpur	8,000	0	0
Amount collected in Gujranwala District per Lahore Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	2,200		
Amount collected in Bagirhat Sub-Division per Babu Behari Lal Roy	50	5	0
Amount collected in Karimganj Sub-Division	30	5	0
Further amount collected from residents at Port Blair	628	0	0
Amount received from the Superintendent of Dholpur State	2,871	7	0
Further amount received from 24-Pergunnahs District Committee, Alipur	83	0	0
Officers and Crew of R I M Steamer "Sladen"	32	4	0
Lodge "Eastern Star"	100	0	0
Kuar Koindar Gir	25	0	0
Kuar Himmal Gir	25	0	0
Officials of Beri, Bundelkhand Agency	100	0	0
Further amount from Chief of Sohawal Bundelkhand Agency	50	0	
Members of the family of Nawab of Mahomedgarh, Bhopal Agency	100	0	0
Further amount collected from the Durbhanga Raj employes	52	0	0
Rai Batuk Prasad, Beneras	250	0	0
Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency	2,000	0	0
Lieut-Col C J Peters, I M S	51	0	0
Kuar Shanker Gir, Nowgong C I	15	0	0
Contribution received from Monghyr Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	1,320	7	9
Contribution received from Ranchi Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	77	0	0
Mr J A Stevens Suri	15	0	0
Hon'ble Mr E Norton, further subcription (having previously contributed Rs. 500)	500	0	0
Rai Issur Chander Mitter Bahadur	25	0	0
Mr T P Ghose, per Alipur Committee	100	0	0
Rai Kamaleswari Pershad Singh Bahadur (having previously contributed Rs. 1,000)	200	0	0
The Rajah Bahadur of Khaira (having previously contributed Rs. 4,000)	2,000	0	0
Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur, K C I E, (having previously contributed Rs. 4,000)	5,000	0	0
Babu Brijnath Goenka, Monghyr	200	0	0
Babu Gobind Sahay, Monghyr	100	0	0
Babu Mathura Prasad, Monghyr	35	0	0
Syed Badshah Nawab of Patna (having previously contributed Rs. 5,000)	1,000	0	
Mr M W Fleisher	75	0	
Collected in Kohat District per Captain D B Blakeway	81	0	0
Further amount from 24 Pergunnahs Committee	70	0	0
Contribution received from Gya District Committee	175	13	2
Further amount from Chief of Kawardha	500	0	0
Further amount received from Dera Ghazi [illegible]			
Collected in Noakhali District	415	0	[illegible]
Bhumia of Boarudpura, Bhopawar	25	0	0
Munshi Rahim Buksh Khan Bahadur, Jelpaiguri	200	0	0
Collected in Midnapur District per Babu Bhuban Chandra Banerjee	88	0	0
Collected in Ajmere	2,000	0	0
Nangdaon Feudatory State	1,500	0	0
Further amount received from Bankura Committee	210	6	0
Dr K C Bose, Rai Bahadur, C I E	100	0	0
Mr A J Chotzner	60	0	0
Mr B R Mehta	100	0	0
Mr H D deM Carey	20	0	0
Mr J J Platel	25	0	0
Further amount collected in small amounts in Cooch Behar State	44	0	0
Babu Durga Prasad Singh, Jherria	5,000	0	0
Interest on investments (having previously received Rs. 58,417-2-8)	79,277	6	2
31 Subscriptions of Rs. 10 and under	81	13	0

The total so far received, if it be decided at a later date to bring the larger subscriptions within the one lakh limit is Rs. 49.55. 94-7-9.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

THE second forecast of the rapeseed crop of the Punjab for the year 1902-03, in which twenty-three out of 27 districts are dealt with, states:—

The area now estimated under rapeseed is 703,000 acres as against 707,000 acres estimated in November last. The falling-off is due to the absence of rain in the months of December and the beginning of January and in some districts to the deficiency of canal water. This area however, exceeds the area finally returned last year by 37,200 acres or 5-6 per cent. There has been a slight increase in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Shahpur Districts in the area now estimated over the area given in the first forecast due to late sowing on canal-irrigated lands. Some damage has been done to the crop by Tela and caterpillars in the Lahore and parts of the Ferozepore District.

The prospect of the crop depends very much upon the spring rain as the greater part of this crop grows on unirrigated soil.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1902-03, states:—

The area under wheat is now estimated to be 7,260,500 acres against 7221,900 acres in the first forecast and 7,227,100 acres finally returned last year There were no rains in any part of the Province during the month of December and the first week of January and there have consequently been no late sowings on barani lands. What slight increase there is is due to late sowings on irrigated lands in some districts. In the sub-montane and central districts of the Punjab and rainfall of the 25th and 26th January improved the crop very considerably, but gave only a few showers in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts. Practically no crop has been sown on unirrigated land in the former district and in Rohtak no yield is expected on barani lands unless rain falls.

THE WOOLWICH ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM STORMED.

MR. DRAGE SILENCED.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage the conservative candidate in the Woolwich election faced a stormy meeting on February 26 and the supporters of Mr. Will Crooks subsequently took possession of the platform.

Even Lord Charles Beresford who presided was unable to gain an uninterrupted hearing, though the obstructionists in the meeting were kindly disposed towards him, and sang lustily "Good old Jeff."

The meeting was held in the Drill Hall. There were about 3,000 persons present, and after turbulent scenes and shortened speeches the meeeting broke up at an early hour.

Sir John Gorst and Mr. Drage were frequently interrupted and hooted, and their speeches were broken up by intervals of cheering for the Labour candidate.

When Mr. Drage sat down he was heckled persistently. No fewer than fifty questions written on paper were thrust upon him One of these asked why he opposed an extra 4s a week for Arsenal workers. He replied, Half a loaf is better than no bread."

This brought a fresh storm of booting and catcalls and after ten minutes turmoil Lord Charles Beresford put to the meeting a resolution of confidence in Mr Drage To the contrary brought up scores of hands and one account of the meeting says that the noes had it by three to one. The chairman did not give the figures

As the Conservatives retired from the platform the supporters of the Labour candidate took possession of it and passed a resolution to support Mr Crooks.

The Conservative agent said subsequently that admission was by ticket but the opposition had got tickets printed surreptitiously in London and the doorkeepers had not noticed any difference

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing
Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE.
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
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50	Do. ,,	10 ,,	500
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FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

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Will shortly be removed and
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903.

THE UGANDA MUTINY.

SOMEWHAT late in the day Major Herbert Austin, who was one of the exploring officers with the Macdonald Expedition, publishes a record of the undertaking which he styles "With Macdonald in Uganda." The expedition was from 1897 to 1899 in Uganda, and Major Austin has no scruples in confessing that it was less of an exploratory expedition than a political one, the object being to get to the north of the Great Lake so as to forestall the French occupation of the Nile after joining hands with the Anglo-Egyptian forces on the way down from Khartoum. At the time they set out the Soudanese garrisons were planning their mutiny, the object being to establish a Mahomedan kingdom of their own to overthrow the British administration and make slaves of such Waganda as had turned Christians and refused to embrace their faith. Major Austin says the Waganda were quite aware of the intention concerning them, but those who thought they knew the Soudanese best refused to place any reliance on the Waganda assertions or to take precautionary measures. That Major (now Colonel) Macdonald was not in any way responsible for the rising Major Austin is at pains to prove. He was in no way harsh to his bolted into the bush almost immediately after joining, and assisted in capturing the stations along the northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. At Lubwa's Major Thruston, who was in charge of the station, was, with Messrs Scott and Wilson, captured by the mutineers, who were eight hundred strong, before Major Thruston's 160 joined them. Major Macdonald, it will be remembered, with his handful of Sikhs and Swahilis engaged them and drove them into the hills. Afterwards, being reinforced by two thousand Wagandas, the Soudanese were about to give way. Bilal Effendi, their leader, however, took severe measures to retain their continued adherence. He ordered out the three European officers for execution. Bilal then addressed the prisoners, and told them they were about to be shot, to which Thruston is reported to have replied : "If you are going to shoot me, do so at once, but I warn you that many of my countrymen will come up, and that if you do this thing you will all have reason to regret it." Bilal interrupted the Major by calling out for his rifle, and with his own hands shot Thruston and Wilson, who both fell dead at once. Scott made desperate attempts to escape, but was shot dead through the back of the head by Rehan.

This done, the Soudanese were told they might now go and surrender if they chose, but that they would meet with short shrift from the English if they did. They therefore fought on, though Major Austin tells us that barbarous measures were resorted to to keep them in the field. "I have myself heard from prisoners and deserters that if any man even hinted at throwing up the sponge he received two hundred lashes, was secured in the chain gang, and almost starved until he was brought round to a better frame of mind." As a whole they fought with a tenacity, courage, and recklessness that their European officers had never expected from them. So tenaciously indeed that it was not until last year that the last mutineer was accounted for. The killed far out-numbered the captured, for, entertaining no hope of mercy, the rebels fought with desperate courage until they were annihilated. When the back of the rebellion was broken the expedition to the North was reorganised. As we know, the practical results from an explorer's point of view were nil. This is explained by Major Austin. From Mount Eglon, it appears, the expedition moved forward in a north-westerly course over terrible country towards the Nile. But when the Latuka region was reached, the astonishing fact was revealed that there was still a considerable Soudanese remnant of the old Egyptian Army in that Sultanate. Reports of Dervish movements were also conflicting and menacing. The Soudanese mutineers, who had got away from Lubwa's across the Nile, were in communication with the Latuka Soudanese. The country swarmed with hostile tribes. The expedition was exhausted and ill-equipped. Communication between the Nile valley and Uganda was blocked. Food was difficult to get, and to proceed would have been to court annihilation. Therefore Colonel Macdonald decided to turn back, and most people approved his decision.

Since that time Major Austin has been over the ground, and his opinion still is that had the Colonel Macdonald persisted he and his force would have perished in their attempts to struggle through the interminable swamp and grass. The hope of making a junction with the Anglo-Egyptians was abandoned. The expedition along the Western shores of Lake Rudolph was not more fortunate. The foodless character of the country and the hostility of the Turkana tribes were factors which had been underestimated. The story of the march through this unknown region is dramatic and could scarcely have been better told. Much geographical and ethnological knowledge was gained which will be of service in the near future, for the entire area between the Nile and Lake Rudolph is to be brought within the British Administrative system, working down from the Anglo-Soudanese posts on the North and upwards from the Uganda stations. Major Austin's book has an interest for others than students of African history. He tells of the sport and the manners and customs of the people. He has much to say on the subject of jigger, the importation of which into India the Port Health officers are doing their best to prevent. Several of the affected tribespeople went to the medical officers of the expedition for treatment, and their wounds were treated with nitrate of silver and then dressed with iodoform. Says Major Austin : "I spent one and a half hours during the afternoon with them, many of the wretched women and children being in a dreadful condition. They were so plucky though, and when I told the women I should hurt them by cauterising their ulcers, they merely replied, 'We are Masai' and never flinched. Even toddling infants brought to me by their mothers sat down with a grim look on their little faces and uttered no sound, for their mothers kept repeating to them that they were Elmoran (Masai warriors), so must be brave."

INDIAN AGRICULTURIST FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the new number of "East and West" the first place is given to a brief article in which Mr. R. E. Enthoven suggests the emigration of Indian agriculturists to South Africa. To meet the requirements of mine-owners in the Transvaal measures have been proposed "to make the native work," but Mr. Enthoven rightly believes that the Empire is not concerned with the labour difficulties of the mining magnates, though it was largely on the mine-owners' account that we went to war. The future of the Transvaal and Orange Colony depends upon their agricultural development, and as the native is too indolent to do more than, with the assistance of his wives, will provide for his own and his family's needs, it is obvious that if we have to wait upon a change in his constitutional attitude towards work the new Colonies will never be of great value to the Empire. Mr. Enthoven has no sympathy with proposals to tax the native into performing a greater amount of labour than he is inclined to do, holding that he has a perfect right to dispose of his labour as he lists. That is a principle that used to be widely accepted among Englishmen but now seems to be in some danger of falling into disrepute. If the African sees no necessity to take thought for the morrow and believes only in working to eat, what is to be done? There is no sufficient supply of skilled British agricultural labour to develope these colonies, and any large immigration of foreigners to cultivate the land is at present undesirable. In these circumstances Mr. Enthoven believes that the future prosperity of the new Colonies would be assured by the settlement there of agriculturists from India. He points out that from [illegible] quoted by Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the price of maize, which is the staple food-grain of the Transvaal and Orangia, promises the Indian cultivator a yearly profit greatly in excess of that derived from the best lands in India. [illegible] urges, indicate that the new Colonies offer a good field for the profitable employment of Indian labour, either under European direction on a wage basis, or as occupants of small holdings similar to those held on the ryotwari tenure in Bombay. That this proposal offers a solution of the most important part of the Labour difficulty in South Africa is undoubted ; and that India could spare some of her population for this purpose is also beyond question. The White worker in South Africa would not complain of the advent of the Indian if he kept to the land. But, with the exception of the coolies, the Indian agricultural classes are the least inclined to emigrate. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in inducing cultivators to migrate from one district in India to another where more fertile land is available ; and where colonies have been established on special tracts of irrigated country there is still need for a greater number of settlers. The emigrants abroad are the indentured coolies, and the trading classes, and only the latter, who are not wanted as permanent settlers, show any desire to remain in the countries to which they emigrate. Mr. Enthoven recognises this home-keeping tendency of the cultivator, but thinks he would favour temporary emigration. In that case the scheme for sending agriculturists from India to the Transvaal and Orange Colony would degenerate into one for obtaining hired labourers, and would probably be attended with many of the disadvantages which make the lot of the Indians at present in South Africa so unattractive. If, however, the matter were rightly viewed by the Government of the new Colonies the Indian cultivator might be induced to improve those assets of the Empire, and, as Mr. Enthoven urges, the Government of India might well consider the advisability of pressing upon the South African authorities the merits of a scheme of emigration such as that he proposes. It is unnecessary to add that no scheme could be viewed with favour that did not provide for much better treatment of the Indian than the Colonies generally are now disposed to extend to him.

THE PULSE CROPS OF ASSAM.

AN interesting monograph on the cultivation of the pulse crops of the Assam Valley has recently been issued from the Agricultural Department of Assam. The particular species of pulse which is grown in Assam forms one of the staple crops of the province. This is the mati-mah. It ranks next in importance to rice and mustard, and constitutes ninety per cent. of the pulse crop grown in Assam. This pulse is principally cultivated in the loamy alluvial tracts on the banks of the Brahmaputra river and its main tributaries. The most productive lands are those which receive annually a deposit of silt or are newly reclaimed from forest. It, however, appears to be essential that the land should be fairly dry by September as that month is the last in which mati-mah is sown. It is ordinarily grown in some parts of the country as a second crop after early rice and also in fields that have previously born sugar cane crops. It, therefore, is a useful crop for relieving the exhausted lands; and some cultivators appear to think that it really increases the fertility of the soil. It, however, is very likely that the writer of the monograph is correct when he says that this assumption has arisen because it is generally sown after the land has borne an exhausting crop such as rice and sugarcane. The crop does not seem to be a difficult one to grow. Too much cultivation encourages excessive foliage at the expense of the grain, and it is not an uncommon practice to scatter mati-mah broadcast amongst the rice stubble. It is also thrown upon the soft silt left by the floods when the land is free from jungle, and in such cases no cultivation whatsoever is required. It is an extremely useful crop in Assam, and is entirely consumed in the district itself. The main use to which it is put is in the preparation of dall, and by the Hindus as an offering to the gods. The other species of pulse are grown very sparingly in Assam.

THE AMIR AS A MORAL REFORMER.

THE Amir, if a usually reliable Frontier correspondent is to be believed, has been seized with a remarkable fit of morality. He is said to have publicly divorced four of his wives, thereby reducing the number to four, the maximum allowed by Mahomedan law, and has given orders that any Afghan who exceeds this number in future shall be punished. He has also issued orders against the wearing of transparent or bright coloured veils by women, and limits the extent to which women may visit shrines. A month is to be allowed to his subjects to conform to these orders, and transgression thereafter is to be severely dealt with.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Peninsular were Lady Bridge and Generals W. S. Price and C. H. Scott.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Rewah was presented with a son and heir on Thursday last.

SIR H. T. PRINSEP, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will proceed Home on leave on the 18th April.

THERE was an increase of 2,350 persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces last week, the total number now exceeding 36,800.

THE expenditure in connection with the Boer Camps in India during the current financial year is over 10 lakhs. Next year's estimate is only Rs. 14,000.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain the Hon'ble Robert Lygon, Grenadier Guards, and A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras, and Cecil, only daughter of Sir George and Lady Arbuthnot.

A GULF correspondent writes :— Mr. Maclain, who has been sent out by the London Board of Trade to inquire into trade prospects in Persia and the working of the new tariff, has arrived at Bushire and is busily engaged.

A CUSTOMS Circular just issued cancels, with effect from the 1st March 1903, the Notification of the Government of India, dated the 6th October 1899, in which revised rates of additional duties were imposed on sugar produced in or exported from Russia.

IT is officially announced that his Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta at 8 p. m. on the 25th instant visiting Chakea, Allahabad, Rewah, Gwalior, Kassauli, and will arrive at Simla at 2 p. m. on the 24th April. The party accompanying his Excellency will be Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, I.M.S., Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram, A. D. C.'s, and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

MR. S. C. MITTER has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Hill proceeding on leave. Mr. Justice Rampini, on the conclusion of his duties as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, will rejoin the High Court on the 1st April. Mr. Geidt who has been acting for him, will remain on the Bench as Mr. Justice Stevens takes leave Home from the 31st March.

SOMETHING like a situation which Dickens conceived has come true in the life of Mr. Will Crooks, the Labour candidate for Woolwich. He has not, like Mr. Bumble, risen to be master of the workhouse in which he was an inmate, says the "St. James's Gazette," but he has done better still, and presides to-day over the Board of Guardians which 40 years ago sent him into the workhouse. The former Workhouse Boy, we may add, has done still better in being returned to Parliament as the member for Woolwich.

MR. GROVER, the smoke expert who has been brought out to India by Lord Curzon, has been expressing his views in an interview in one of the Calcutta papers. He hopes to send in his report to Government in four months ; is sanguine as to the possibility of adopting appliances to reduce the smoke nuisance under Indian conditions, though he admits that the large proportion of ash in Indian coal makes the problem a more difficult one than is the case at home. He speaks cordially of the manner in which the Calcutta mill owners are cooperating with him in his investigations.

A KANGRA VALLEY correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" :—Some weeks before the end of October I ventured to remark, for the "Pioneer," that this would be an early, long, and severe winter ; and what I said has proved to be absolutely correct. Snow began to fall on the higher range in the end of October ; it fell, off and on, all through November ; very little fell in December, but there were heavy falls in January and February, winding up with the heaviest of all on the seventh of March. I have sent an account of this, and of the data upon which I based my forecast, to Mr. Digby, C. I. E., the author of "Natural Law in Terrestrial Phenomena" and I hope I shall have the pleasure of being able to inform readers of the "Pioneer" what that learned gentleman and his friend Mr. Clements have to say about it. I was talking some time ago to a painstaking but simple minded Babu, who is employed by the Meteorological Department to tramp about the country, climb hills, and fill notebooks with hieroglyphics. Thinking that he would be interested in the work he was paid for, I told him about the striking and original theory put forward by Mr. Clements as to the great influence which the moon exercises on the weather, the "tangential pull of the moon," and all the rest of it. When I had finished, and when I thought that he grasped every thing I had said, he looked at me for a few seconds with the expression of a half-tamed buffalo, and remarked "but what happens when there is no moon, or when the moon is very small?"

A BLUE BOOK was published on Feb. 21, containing the "Report on Proposed Eastern Harbour and Docks" at Gibraltar, drawn up by Capt. T. H. Tizard and Mr. William Shield. It contains a full account of the winds, tides, working days, weather, soundings, and other material conditions which have to be used or provided against. Several maps are added to show the place and shape of the works designed, and to illustrate the statements contained in the text. The authors conclude strongly in favour of the feasibility of the harbour and dock. Their estimate of the cost, "after making due allowance for contingencies," is £6,500,000, and the time they allow for completion is 10 years. It is pointed out that the harbour would only be subject to fire from the Carbonera range at its northern end, and that the dock, which would be placed under Windmill Hill would be secure from attack, except from the sea. The work would consist of a main, or outer breakwater, 11,000 feet in length, with a spur 350 feet long projecting from it on its landward side at a point 1,000 feet from its southern termination ; a southern backwater 1,800 feet in length ; a graving dock, and dependent quays, storehouses, &c. The works would stretch from above Catalan Bay to almost opposite Governor's Cottage below Windmill Hill.

SOME ADMIRALTY PROBLEMS.

THE NEED OF A NORTH SEA SQUADRON.

(BY COLONIST.)

You Old Country folk have a queer way of setting to work when anything requires to be done. In the Colonies or in France, Germany, Russia, Austria, or Italy if anything important has to be done it is the Government that does it.

Here nothing is done unless the people do it or worry their rulers into action. It was the same before the Boer war and during the Boer war. Now that the Boer war is finished you seem to act in precisely the same way as you did before.

Germany, writes Colonist in the "Daily Express," has given you fair warning that the admiral of the Atlantic is not the King of England, but the Kaiser. Commonplace people would think that from the time this signal was hoisted at the main truck of the Hohenzollern as a greeting to the Czar of Russia, the British Ministry would have taken prompt steps to show who was and who was not the admiral of the Atlantic Ocean. They did nothing of the kind.

They discussed education, clerical influence, the muzzles on dogs, and the speed of motor-cars. It is the man in the street once more who is forcing the hands of the Government.

I notice that your refined thinkers are in the habit of protesting against government by the Press. All the time you are governed by the Press.

A NORTH SEA SQUADRON.

If the Government intended to make a North Sea harbour and to establish a North Sea squadron, surely some intimation would have been given to Parliament or would have been circulated by means of the favoured newspapers in order to create public opinion. Nothing of the kind has been done. The feverish activity at the Kiel dockyards continues.

Aggression is the obvious intention of the German navy—not direct aggression against England single-handed, but aggression in the form of a swoop when Britain is engaged in a death struggle with two other Powers.

The German Foreign Office has adopted the sweating system, for the purpose of embroiling Britain with her neighbours, especially with the Americans. Your admiralty can take no action, because every penny that is to be spent during the current year is laid down in the Estimates and cannot be diverted from Dover or Portsmouth to Hull or Peterhead.

Nothing tickles a Colonist more than the blundering, indirect way in which the Mother-country acts. Nothing would have been easier than to have issued a forecast of the redistribution of the nine squadrons into which the British Navy is divided. The time is ripe for this movement.

A hundred years have passed since any serious rearrangement was made. If a North Sea squadron had been established in this way, the minimum of offence would have been given to Germany.

GERMAN VIEWS.

Germans would have known that the North Sea squadron and the North Sea port were intended for eventualities, of which they formed a part, but they would not have taken the offensive form they now assume in Teutonic eyes. Whether the Germans are offended or not is, however, a matter of relative unimportance compared with the necessity of having the fleet and the harbour.

The Germans are not in a position to grumble at bad manners. Their "crusty candour" has been invaluable. The effect of German envy of British wealth is to destroy the two-Power standard and to force the three-Power standard to the front. That is the real meaning of the meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel to discuss the desirability of creating a North Sea squadron and of establishing a naval base on the east coast.

Several of the speakers declared that they did not want to dictate to the experts, but as a matter of fact a conference on the creation of a North Sea squadron is dictation to the experts. Self-preservation is the higher law. The Germans have informed the British that they hate them, and that the downfall of Britain is desired. The British Army is insulted ; the British Secretary of State for War condones the insult by accepting a cheap distinction from the Emperor.

We depend on our Fleet to a degree that no other Empire does or ever has done in the world's history, and yet the War Secretary does not understand the the strategical position.

The proof is that Mr. Brodrick told a totally different story to the conference of Colonial Premiers from that which was told by Lord Selborne on behalf of the Admiralty. Neither the nation, nor Parliament, nor the Cabinet itself is alive to the real importance of the Navy. The British Colony of Heligoland was handed over to Germany without the view of the Admiralty ever having been asked.

THE NEW ADMIRALTY SCHEME.

It is high time that the importance of the Board of Admiralty were better understood by the Empire. There is raging at this moment a storm in that august body. Allusion has already been made to it in the "Express." The Admiralty has recently given birth to a scheme of a revolutionary character.

This scheme itself many seem complex, but there are two features in it which are glad tidings of great joy to Colonists.

The first feature in the scheme is the abolition of caste. No longer will the officers in our warships be divided into pariahs and Brahmins. They are all to be thrown into the same basket, shaken together for seven years, and to come out stamped with the hallmark of the same training.

The Board of Admiralty, or that portion of it which is responsible for the scheme, consists of men of courage. They have consulted nobody outside. Blame is freely attached to them accordingly. But what earthly committee or political ring could fairly set their authority and their experience against the experience and the authority of the present Board of Admiralty?

Parliament, forsooth, is going to pass its tongue over the Admiralty scheme—Parliament that votes £41,000,000 in four hours and forty minutes ; which does not understand the Navy, and which takes no interest in it.

If the first joint Admiralty scheme is good—namely, the abolition of caste in the commissioned ranks of the Navy—the other point is equally good. Under the new Admiralty scheme, every naval officer has got to be an engineer whether he likes it or not. As a matter of fact, all the best officers are engineers to-day. Captain Percy Scott is an engineer ; Lord Charles Beresford can drive a set of engines as well as any greaser.

Smart society does not like the idea of the younger sons who go into the Navy being compelled to hold an oil-can and a bit of greasy waste. Nevertheless, the seamen of the present have got to be the steam men of the future. Perhaps the word "steaman" will be substituted for seaman in fifty years' time, unless steam itself is replaced by a cheaper and more up-to-date method of propulsion.

The most striking feature in the discussion of the new Admiralty scheme is that neither the public nor naval officers have grasped the fact that the Admiralty has successfully provided for the growing deficiency of naval officers.

If things had gone on as they were going war mobilisation would have been accompanied by a breakdown. The whole of the naval officers of Britain would have been required in the fighting line. There are now in the Fleet on the active list 931 engineer officers and 467 marine officers unqualified for executive duties. Under the new Admiralty scheme all these engineer and marine officers will be qualified to take charge of a man-of-war at sea as officer of the watch, and will be competent to fight the ship.

Whether this idea is Lord Selborne's or that of one of his advisers, he deserves great credit for having adopted it. An immense saving of expenditure has been quietly effected, and so far as the writer has seen not one single newspaper has noticed the fact. This scheme virtually amounts to the gift of about 1,400 officers who are qualified as executives on the maturity of the scheme.

The old men whose day is past are gnashing their teeth at the Board of Admiralty. They say the service is going to the devil. It always has been going to the devil since the day of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and it always will be going to the devil long after coal has been abolished and succeeded by petrol or electricity.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

WELCOMED AS A CONQUEROR.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

A SPEECH OF WARNING.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. Chamberlain had a tremendous reception at Southampton and London.

Replying to an address at Southampton, he said that he believed that permanent peace had been established in South Africa, but he issued a warning against-over estimating the results actually achieved. Nevertheless, he returned in a spirit of confidence He believed, he said, we might readily accept the assurances of the Boer and Dutch leaders.

Practically the entire Cabinet greeted him at Waterloo. The platform was filled with a distinguished gathering. There were tremendous crowds in the streets cheering with rapturous enthusiasm.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were visibly touched by the overpowering welcome accorded to them.

All the shipping at Southampton was decorated rainbow fashion. Their crews cheered, and their syrens hooted as the "Norman" passed Mr. Chamberlain, who was looking considerably aged, kept repeatedly raising his hat and smiling.

Members of his family, Lord Selborne, and a Birmingham deputation from all parties boarded the "Norman" at Netley.

The Corporation of Southampton welcomed him on the quay. After the presentation of an address at Hartley College whither he drove through cheering crowds, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to London in a Royal train. The towns and villages en route were decorated while there were crowds along the line.

The papers are full of details connected with the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain which is described as the last and most striking of the home-comings in which heroes of the war have figured.

Leading articles, while reviewing his successful visit to South Africa, dwell upon the importance of the work awaiting Mr. Chamberlain, and declare the dominant thought to-day is that a strong man is come back, and there is now less reason for uneasiness regarding the Nation's affairs.

LONDON, MARCH 15

There were extraordinary crowds outside Waterloo. Lord Roberts, Mr. Balfour, and other distinguished personages were on the platform to meet Mr. Chamberlain who drove to his residence amid enthusiastic throngs.

NATAL AND THE REBELS.

WHOLESALE PARDON OF TREASON.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A Proclamation which has been issued in Natal pardons acts of treason and other offences connected with the War, and dissolves the Special Treason Court.

THE GUARDS' SCANDAL.

COLONEL KINLOCH'S DEFENCE.

Colonel Kinloch's evidence before the Court of Enquiry, which has been published, admits that he instructed the senior subaltern to admonish his junior and impress on him the way he should behave, but he added that there must be no bullying. He was unaware that there was any until the 22nd November, when the chief offender had left the regiment, but he severely censured another Lieutenant and immediately informed Colonel Ricardo.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The "Gazette" announces an increase in the numbers of all classes of the Order of St Michael and St. George to 100 for the Grand Cross, 300 Commanders, and 600 Companions.

THE FIRST COURT OF THE SEASON.

Their Majesties held their first court of the season yesterday evening. It was a brilliant function and was held at Buckingham Palace.

RITUALISM IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

A CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.

OPPOSED BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Clergy Discipline Bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Austen Taylor. The Bill is for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of recalcitrant Ritualists especially by abolishing the Bishop's veto. The Bill reflects the growing feeling in many circles that the Bishops are too indulgent towards ritualistic extravagances.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, several Bishops, and many Peers were present at the debate, in which Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Balfour participated. The latter said he felt strongly the peril the extremists on both sides are bringing upon the Church. It was certain, he said, that we must suppress the illegal practices, but we should avoid simultaneously alienating a great body that was absolutely loyal to the Church. Personally he urged the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee with a view of finding a middle course. He opposed the second reading of the Bill which was carried by 190 to 139.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

REDUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

The Budget Committee on the Reichstag has negatived votes on Naval Estimates for £650,000 sterling, including a river gunboat service in China.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A Commission at St. Petersburg under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior has begun the work of reform in provincial administration.

FOOTBALL.

Wales has beaten Ireland by eighteen points to nothing.

THE CUSTOMS DUTY ON VINEGAR AND COPPERAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The exemption is notified of vinegar (in casks) and green copperas imported into British India from all customs duty in excess of 2 1-2 per cent. ad valorem. The exemption takes effect from the 20th ultimo, which is the day following that on which the convention was signed, whereby France agreed to accord India the most favoured nation treatment in the matter of her produce entering France.

THE MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

The Lincolns met the Durhams again yesterday evening in the Madras Football Tournament for the third time. An even game resulted in a score at half-time of one goal all. In the second half the Lincolns added another, thus winning by two goals to nil. The winners to-day play the Warwicks in the final.

LORD KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The "Daily Express" is misinformed in reporting that Lord Kitchener goes to the Cape, and home on leave this summer. As at present arranged his Excellency spends April on the North-Western Frontier of India, reaching Simla in May, and remaining there until August when he probably proceeds on tour in Northern India. He would, of course, cease to be Commander-in-Chief if he left India.

HOLI RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

COLLISION BETWEEN SEPOYS AND MAHOMEDANS.

A collision is reported to have taken place between seventeen sepoys, mostly of the 6th Bengal Infantry, who were celebrating the Holi festival in Harrison Road, Calcutta, and a number of Mahomedans. The sepoys were roughly handled and had seven of their number slightly hurt. They were rescued by the police, but the fight does not seem to have been a serious one.

AN ACCIDENT AT POLO.

Lieutenant Akers Douglas, who is in hospital suffering from concussion of the brain, as the result of an accident while playing polo, continues to progress favourably.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION REPORT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CALCTUTA SENATE.

The Senate of the Calcutta University have held another meeting to discuss the Universities Commission report, and have passed resolutions disapproving of the recommendations of the Commission for (1) payment of students' fees in advance; (2) for abolishing second grade colleges; and (3) for making recognition of schools to depend upon the approval of the Director of Public Instructions, but approving of (1) restriction of the transfer of students in term, and (2) the improvement of Law teaching. Mr. Raleigh who presided as Vice-Chancellor promised to submit the resolutions to the Government, and said that while the Government would never give over their own responsibility to the University he had always thought that it was no use of making new regulations for the University unless the policy were supported by a very considerable body of public opinion. He trusted that the resolutions which the Senate had adopted would afford a satisfactory basis on which the Government and the University could work together. The responsibility of Government was to see that the students did not waste their lives but that they became a credit to the country.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 15.

The Madras Assault-at-Arms which has been held for three days was very successful The Carabineers did brilliantly. Sergeant Studdert of the Carabineers was the best man at arms in the mounted section. The Durham Light Infantry, who were the only outside entry, did well and beat the Essex Regiment in the final of the Tug-of War for British Troops. Sergeant Harrison of the Durhams was the best man-at-arms in the dismounted sections. The 58th Battery were the best amongst the Artillery. The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners won nearly everything in the dismounted branches. In the Native Army the 1st Moplah Rifles were good with the bayonet though there were many recruits in the ranks. The same remark applies to the 3rd Madras Lancers who divided the honours fairly with the Imperial Service Lancers. The Tent-pegging by Officers lacked pace which should be insisted upon. The musical rides by the Imperial Service Lancers and the Carabineers were clever, especially that by the Carabineers which was really a pretty display and was much applauded. The Trick Riding and Gymnastics by the 3rd Madras Lancers were also good. The cutting of two plaintain trees with the sword when lying out at right angles from the horse and somersaults over six horses abreast were the principal features of their display as well as the half arm balance on a horse at full gallop The bands of the Carabineers, Essex Regiment, 4th Madras Pioneers, and the Moplahs were present The attendance was very large. The British Resident was present on the last two days.

Sir James Wolfe-Murray spoke at the conclusion of the displays and thanked the prize-givers who included the British Resident, the Mysore Royal Family, Hajee Ismail Sait, Mr. Branson, and the Bangalore Brewers. He also thanked the committee and sub-committee mentioning the names of Colonel Bond, R. E., and Major Burt.

Lady Wolfe-Murray presented the prizes, and cheers were given for Sir James and Lady Wolfe Murray. The arrangements were good, but the need of an official time-keeper was apparent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Colonel Wingate, Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, is likely to proceed Home on leave, Colonel Lyons Montgomery officiating.

Miss Loch, of the Indian Army Nursing Service, has been appointed to a newly created post at the India Office.

Captain Tomkins of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, has been appointed Assistant to the Ordnance Consulting Engineer, India.

Unattached List.—Second-Lieutenants Atkinson Oliver, Rae, Willborne, Cochran, Palmer, Ward, Thew, Lecky, Dill, Stainton, Hegg, Airy, and Bruce are posted to the Bombay Command.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

THE TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was a good card for the twelfth extra meeting held on the Mahaluxmi Course on Saturday, and though rather numerous scratchings reduced the fields considerably the racing was of an interesting description. The attendance showed no signs of falling off although the end of the racing season is so near. For once in a way the punter had a good time, four good favourites coming in. In the first race Chester was quickly installed favourite, and he won an exciting race in which less than half a length divided the first three horses. Cocos, too, was popularly fancied owing to his recent performances, and he showed that he is fully worthy of the support which has been accorded him upon more than one occasion lately. This race also produced an exciting finish, the first three horses coming in a bunch, and Ethel II. just failing to bring off a great challenge which was well sustained all the way from the distance. Chungiz was odds on before the pencillers commenced business in the course, and his win in the Desert Handicap was a hollow one In the next race Fundo and Overture were equally fancied though probably a little more of the money went on the former horse. Olga made most of the running but gave up a long way from home, and Overture won a good race from Repitition with Fundo third. The punters were slightly out of it again in the Amateur Handicap, and there was another upset in the Varsova Stakes when Sweet Lips had rather an easy win from Messrs. M. Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's Silver Fox, but on the last race of the day Sanaiya came home and put another win to the credit of the public. The following are the details :—

The Midget Handicap—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under,—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 7st 4lbs..........Kamad 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 9st 7lbs .... Omerkhan 2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute, 8st 12lbs...Heeroo 3
Mr E Gladwyn's g a h Hypocrite, 8st 3lbs...C B Mahomed 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Shaif's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st 9lbs..........Hoyt 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam, 6st 7lbs.......Dhondi 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Chester; 5 to 1 Dispute; 6 to 1 each Shaiboob and Young Taisseer; 10 to 1 others.

The Race—Young Taisseer led for two furlongs, and then Chester took up the running, and ran first all the way winning by half a length; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 22secs.

The Rose Hill Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for ponies 14 hands and under, Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Murray's ch aus g Cocos, 8st 11lbs.......Oomerkhan 1
Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethell, II 9st........... Robinson 2
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Veera, 8st 6lb.... Omer 3
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Haydn 8st 13lbs ..... Rook 0
Mr T C Naples' b aus m Nanette 8st 7lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Capt Stoddart's br cb m Budmash, 6st 4lbs..... Kamad 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Cocos; 5 to 2 Veera; 5 to 1 Haydn; 8 to 1 Ethel II; 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—On settling down Hadyn made play from Ethel II., Nanette and Cocos. Nanette and Budmash fell away coming to the turn, where Ethel II, Hadyn, and Cocos raced level, and a good race ended in favour of Cocos by half-a-length a head between second and third. Time—1 min 4 4-5 secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 2lbs .... Heeroo 1
Mr Kelso's b a h Admirer, 6st 2lbs .... Kamad 2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 6st ...... Dhondi 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Chungiz; 5 to 2 against Admirer; 10 to 1 Silvermane.

The Race—Chungiz raced behind pair until half a mile from home where he drew away and won in a canter by a length; a bad third. Time—2 min 23 4-5 sec.

The Hurst Park Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture 8st 1lb C B Mahomed 1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 8st 11lbs, ... Rook 2
Mr T C Naples' b aus g Fando 9st 7lbs, ...Hewet 3
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 8st 8lbs, Robinson 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g b aus m Olga 8st 7lbs........ Oomerkhan 0

Betting: 5 to 2 each Fando and Overture; 3 to 1 Repetition; 6 to 1 Olga; 10 to 1 Here's Luck.

The Race—Olga made the running closely followed by Overture and Fando, with Repetition last. Coming into the straight Olga dropped out and Fando showed up prominently for a few strides, but Overture coming strongly won by a length and a quarter; half a length between second and third Time—1min 17sec.

The Amateur Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200 second, Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs,

Mr Westropp b a h Chancellor, 10st 13lbs ......Owner 1
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II, 9st 6lbs ....Capt Greville 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 11st 10lbs...Owner 3
Capt Benn and Capt Alexander's g a h Regret, 11st 4lbs Major Edwards 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 10st 13lbs ....Owner 0
Colonel Reeles' b a h Rocket, 9st 12lbs...Mr McCausland 0
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton, 9st 10lbs ..Capt Casson 0
Messrs Foulkes and George's ch a h Little Tom 9st..........Karim 0
Capt Winter's b a h Bridoon, 8st 6lbs ....Native 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Governor; 4 to 1 Hamilton; 5 to 1 each Chancellor and Titus II; to to 1 Regret and Duldul; 20 to 1 others.

The Race.—Duldul made the running for a furlong Titus than came to the front and led into the straight from Governor and Hamilton. Chancellor then came on the outside and won a good race by a head; a length between second and third.

The Varsova Stakes—Winner Rs 200 second Rs 100 and third Rs 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 7st 1lb, ...Kanad 1
Messrs D Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 7st 11lb,..........Oomarkhan 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 8st 3lbs, ...Heeroo 3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 9st, ...Goda 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st 11lbs ......Robinson 0
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co.'s ch a h Artist 8st 7st ....Hoyt 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal, 8st 6lbs .... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanai's b a h Mosuma 6st 13lbs....Saleh 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Greyleg; 4 to 1 Silver Fox 5 to 1 Huddal; 6 to 1 Hermit; 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—Sweet Lips got the best of the start, followed by Silver Fox, Grey Leg, and Hermit. In the straight Sweetlips continued to lead, eventually winning by length and a half; Silver Fox beating Hermit by half a length for second place. Time,—1 min. 22 2 5 sec,

The New Selling Plate—Winner Rs 200 second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 8st 4lbs ......Hoyt 1
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib, 8st 1lbs . Robinson 2
Mr M Shamlan's g a h Sequin, 8st 4lbs........Mahomed 3
Mr Abdoola Nowajan's g a h Saidee, 9st 2lb .... Native 0
Mr C F Vakil's b a h Chip, 7st 9lbs ......Noormahomed 0
Mr S A Wahed's bl a h Soudan, 7st 9lbs ....Etul 0
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Clever Boy, 7st 6lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Terror, 6st 5lbs ......Kamad 0

Betting: Evens Sanaiva; 5 to 1 each Kour Sahib and Terror; 0 to 1 Sequin; 20 to 1 others.

The Race.—Kour Saheb and Sanaiya drew out clear, and the latter assuming command inside the distance, won by a length and a quarter; a length between second and third. Time—54 3-5 secs.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

A BIGGER or more enthusiastic audience than filled the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening when the World's Entertainers gave their last performance could hardly be possible. Throughout the evening the theatre resounded with applause and laughter; and it seems a pity that the arrangements of this excellent company necessitated so early a departure from the city. Every turn achieved the height of success. There was never a dull moment from beginning to end of the performance, and it is quite certain that a Bombay audience has never previously had an opportunity of witnessing such a high class combination. The World's Entertainers leave Bombay with the heartiest of congratulations.

"Reuter's Agency" learns that, according to advices to hand regarding the progress of the Cape to Cairo Railway, the railhead was 161 miles north of Bulawayo three weeks ago. Beyond that point the construction of earthworks was in progress. The engineers are now working on a very difficult section of the line, but it is hopped that Wankie, which is 40 miles from the railhead, will be reached at the end of next month.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.

THE annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society opens in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art to-day. The exhibits are as interesting as ever, and if there is some falling off in the number of pictures hung this year, that is to be explained by the fact that a number of things have tended to handicap those who have undertaken the arrangement of the exhibition. The exhibition is held considerably later than on the last occasion, mainly owing to the Durbar, and the fact that many exhibitors and others interested in the preparation of the Exhibition have had their hands full with other things. However, the two rooms which are devoted to the Society's exhibits this year are full of interest and will well repay a careful inspection. The water-colours are as usual much the better of the paintings. There is a clean look about them which is often wanting in amateur productions, and the whole room is full of light and colour. One of the choicest exhibits to be found amongst them at once strikes the eye of the visitor. This is a bright little selection of purely native decorative panels. It is Persian work, and is exhibited by Mr. Avanendrao Nath Tagore. It contrasts very favourably indeed with the work of other native artists in the room—work which is neither native nor Western, but in many cases a not too successful mixture of the two. It is true in perspective, but with the lack of light and shade which seems curious to Western eyes, but which from the Oriental point of view is extremely effective. It bears a very close resemblance to Japanese work. The colours are bright, pure, and well selected. The whole of Mr. Avanendrao's exhibit is as happy a selection as could possibly have been made of this style of art. There are very few professional exhibits this year. The pictures sent by Mr. A. W. Remington and Mr. De Renault are, however, well worth notice. As we have said, the water-colours are as a whole much better than the oils. There seems to be a general lack of the value of colour and light and shade in most of the native works which are exhibited this year, although there are a few which show great promise. One charming little study entitled "A friend in Need," a sea scape from the brush of the late Mr. John Brett, A. R. A., is perhaps the most noticeable of the whole room. In the applied arts room there is a lot to be seen which is full of interest. Amongst the photographs, a Bombay exhibitor carries off the gold medal, but one of the most artistic exhibits comes from Mr. G. P. Symes Scott, of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. Two little studies have been sent by this exhibitor, and they more than deserve the commendation which they have earned from the judges. They are replete with atmosphere, and look more like brush work than the outcome of photography. The whole of the photographs are very creditable. This year also there is exhibited a selection of black and white reproductions, including some half tone screen work. Some of this is extremely good, and more so because it has the advantage of being engraved, a big improvement upon the rather dull examples of this art which have up to the present been produced in India. While upon this subject, it is interesting to note that the possibility of a new industry has arisen at the School of Art. The large poster advertising the exhibition—the main feature of which is the study of a native lady—was engraved on wood with penknives by students of the School of Art from a design by Mr. Cecil Burns, the Principal. It is exceedingly well done, so well, indeed, that one finds it difficult to believe that here and there it has not been touched up with a brush. In view of the success of this initial venture there should be considerable scope for such work in India. There is a very nice exhibit of photogravures, and some lovely colour stencil work sent by Madame Peltier also occupies a prominent position. A small exhibit sent by a native artist, however, has gained the first award in this class. A number of black and white drawings by Phil May and Dudley Hardy are very interesting, and a new feature of the exhibition is the inclusion of architectural designs by local architects. One exhibit—a design for the chapter house of a cathedral—is particularly worthy of mention. It is sent by Mr. John Begg, the Government Architect. The exhibits of metal work, as a whole, are not so good as one would wish, and those shown by the School of Art are quite the best. This is all the more creditable in view of the fact that they were turned out in the ordinary course of work and not necessarily for exhibition. Of course the Durbar Exhibition has to a great extent upset all arrangements in this department.

A conversazione in connection with the exhibition was held on Saturday night. The members and their friends began to arrive at 9-30 p.m., and in half an hour the galleries were well filled. The rooms were illuminated with Washington light; and while the members and guests viewed the pictures the band of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, which was stationed in the compound, played a selection of music. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville, arrived at 10 o'clock, and were received under the porch by the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, the President of the Society, and the members. Their Excellencies were conducted upstairs, where they went round the different galleries and viewed the pictures and various other works exhibited therein. Lord and Lady Northcote remained for an hour and evinced great interest in the exhibition. Amongst those present were:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. John Tate, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. Yorke-Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. D. J. Tata, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. William Wallace, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. D. B. Binning, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Caunilal Panalal, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. H. Bicknell, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. S. B. Bharucha, Mr. Narotum Morarjee Gouculdas, Mr. Byramjee N. Sirvai, and Mr. Bhandarkar.

PRIZE LIST.

The Judging Committee have awarded the following prizes, &c., to the exhibitors named:—

SECTION A—FINE ARTS.

1. The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition—Col. G Strahan, R E.—No 169 "Approaching Snow Storm at Gagangir, Sindh Valley, Kashmir."

2. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in oil—Mrs J M Young—No. 25 "Still Life."

3. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in water colours—F C Rimington—No 177 "Near Porcupine Point, Matheran."

4. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in black and white—Mrs MacIntyre—No. 438 "Magnaparba from Boonji, Kashmir.

5. The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in photograph—No 409—Government Photo-Litho office, Calcutta, specimens of photogravures, reproduction.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

6. His Excellency the Governor's prize, Rs 100. For the best picture in the Exhibition—Col G. Strahan, R. E—No 169 "Approaching Snow Storm at Gagangir, Sind Valley, Kashmir."

7. Mr Vajeshanker Gavrishanker's (in commemoration of the late Mr Gavrishanker Udeyshanker, C S I., Dewan of Bhavnagar) prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture drawn by a student of the Sir J J School of Arts, Bombay.—Mr N R Carpenter—No 85 "Portrait of the late Sir D M Petit."

8. Mr Vajeshanker Gavrishanker's (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishanker Udeyshanker, C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar) prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture drawn by a native lady, or, in default, drawn by any lady—Miss S. S. Jassavalla—No. 19 "Fruits."

9. Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney's prize, Rs. 50. For the best sketch in oil or water-colours by a native lady, or, in default, drawn by any lady—Mrs. O'Hara—No 207 "Clouds on the Hills, Kashmir."

10. Mr Vrijbhukandas Atmaram's prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium of an Indian Street Scene—Major C L Wilson, R A.—No. 283 "A Street in Mhow Bazaar.

11. Mr G C Whitworth, I C S, prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium of a Hindu or Musulman Building in India—Miss H R Pirie—No, 158 "A Mosque."

WORKS IN OIL.

12 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart's prize, Rs. 50. For the best painting of animal life in oil or water colours.—Mr N G Mantri—No. 3 "Khataralon Goregaon Station"

13. Messrs Dharamsi and Narotam M Gokuldas prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in oil-colours.—Mr J Berriman Vears—No. 33 "Trombay Hill from Ghat Kopar"

14. H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 75. For the best picture in oil-colours by a Native of India—Mr L N Taskar—No. 109 "Landscape near Deeva."

15. Mr Tulsidas Keshavdas prize, Rs. 20. For the best picture in oil of a Hindu lady going to the temple for her prayers—Mr R W Devaskar—No. 30 "Temple Steps."

WORKS IN WATER.

16. H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 100. For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject)—Mr G A Anderson—No 206. "On a Deccan Road, Break of the Monsoon."

17 H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in water-colours by a native of India—Mr M V Dhurandhar—No 269, "Delhi Durbar of 1663."

18. Lady Ollivant's prize, Rs. 40. For the best figure painting in water-colours by a native artist—Mr A Nath Tagore—No. 200 "Indian Fable Illustration."

19. Mr Jamsetjee N Tata's prize, Rs. 50 For the best sketch of any part of Bombay—Mr C Crommelin—No 115. "Walkeshwar Tank."

20. Mr Carimbhoy Ibrahim's prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in water-colours of a Bombay Trade or Industry—Mr M V Dhurandhar—No. 274 "Tailoring Establishment."

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

21. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's prize, Rs. 50. For the best original architectural design for a large dwelling mansion—Kerson Ramjee Carpenter—No 501 "Design for an Indian Palace."

22. Mr Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy's prize, Rs. 20. For the best drawing in architecture—Solomon Abraham—Nos. 504 and 505. "Niche in the Mecca Musjid of Bijapur and Mecca Musjid Bijapur Niche details."

SCULPTURE.

23. H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 75. For the best Model in Plaster or Terra Cotta, by a native of India—Shivlal W Bhatta—No 9, "Hindoo Lady after Bathing."

SECTION B—PHOTOGRAPHY.

24. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.'s, prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of 6 photographs other than portraits, negatives not less than 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an amateur in India—Mr V H Veevers, Thomason College, Roorkee—No 315, "For the best set of photographs."

25. Messrs Nadkurny & Co.'s prize, Rs. 30. For the best photograph by an Amateur—A K Oliver—No 304, "An Evening Study at Matheran."

26. Mr Jeejeebhoy M M Jeejeebhoy's prize, Rs. 30. For the best photograph of any sporting subject, such as Cycling, Cricketing, &c—Not awarded.

27. Proprietor, "Rast Goftar's" prize, Rs. 20. For photographic process work—Wamon Bapoojee Vaze—No 433 A, "Practical work in half tone process."

SECTION C—APPLIED ARTS.

28. Society's Silver Medal and prize of Rs. 50. For the best work in Metal—Chain Ram of Dusr—No. 63 "Silver Gulabdan."

29. Society's Silver Medal and prize of Rs 50, For the best work in Weaving—Not competed.

30. Society's Silver Medal and prize of Rs. 50. For the best work in Design—Mrs Peltier—No 477 "A midsummer night dream."

31. His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, GCSI, Gaekwar of Baroda's prizes:—First prize, Rs. 100. For the best piece of Silver or Gold work made in the Baroda Territory or in Gujerat—Not awarded.

32. Second prize Rs. 50. For the best piece of Copper or Brass work made in the Baroda Territory—Raghunath Tribhovan—No. 6. "Table stool overlaid with Brass."

33. H H the Maharajah of Travancore's prize, Rs. 50. For the best piece of Woven Fabric in Silk or Silk and Cotton—John Joseph Rebello—No 1. "Woven fabric in silk."

34. The Hon'ble Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit's prize, Rs. 50. For the best design suitable for a Woven or Printed Cotton Fabric—K S Nerurkar—No 474 "Sketch of Fabric."

35. Mr David Gostling's prize, Rs. 50. For the best piece of Stone-carving suitable for Architecture—Not competed.

36. Mr Jamsetjee N Tata's prize, Rs. 50. For the best stencilled frieze for Decoration of a House.—K R Kirtikar—No 485 "Stencilled Frieze Decoration."

37. Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana State's prize, Rs. 40. For the best Silver Art work made in India—Joseph Padwal and Co—No 61 and 62 "For Silver Medal Engraving."

38. Anonymous Donors' prize, Rs. 50. For the best piece of practical work in any Photo-Mechanical process—Thomason College, Roorkee—Nos 412 and 413 "Photo-Mechanical Work."

The following exhibitors have been "highly commended":—

Mrs Francis Plowden, No. 1; Miss H R Pirie, No 6; Mr A K Oliver, No 7; Miss M K Benson, No 20; Mr J P Gangooly, No 41; Mr J Berriman Vears, No 63; Mr K R Gholap, No 25; Major C L Wilson, No 123; Mrs Cooke, No 131; Miss Helen M Chitty, No 133; Colonel C G Oldfield, R A, No 138; Mr M V Dharandhar, No 161; Miss Quarry, No 193; Mr L D Renault, No 203; Mr K R Golap, No 247; Mr C L Wilson, R E, No 250; Mrs MacIntyre, No 428.

"COMMENDED."

Miss P K R Cama, No 26; Mr D K Mahtra, No 61; Miss P D R Cama, No 93; Major C G Oldfield, R A, No 111; Miss Muir Mackenzie, No 120; Major C L Wilson, R A No 139; Mr C W Chitty, No 157; Mrs Davis, No 234; Mr C Crommelin, No 237; Mr K R Kirtikar No 455.

PHOTOGRAPHS, ARCHITECTURE, AND DESIGNS—"HIGHLY COMMENDED."

Mr S N Bhedwar, No 290; Mr G P Symes Scutt No 305; Mr W A Chambers, No 312; Mr G S Abraham, No 323; the Thomson College, Roorkee, Nos 336, 375, 388, 391 and 392.

"COMMENDED."

Mr J H Abraham, No 295; Mr V K Devare, No 296; Mr P S Joshi, Nos 293, 311, and 368; Mr D K Devare, No 307; Mr George W Butcher, No 362; Thomason College, Roorkee, No 397.

LEATHER WORK—"HIGHLY COMMENDED."

Mr M K Parandekari Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

MADAME AGNES FREID'S CONCERT.

THERE were doubtless numbers of people who were sincerely disappointed that circumstances robbed them of an opportunity of listening to Madame Agnes Fried, the Californian vocalist, on Saturday evening, and it does not appear too much to say that they and many more will be doubly delighted that Madame Freid has decided not to abandon her concert but to give it during the coming week. The concert will be held on Thursday evening, and a glance at the programme to be found in our advertisement columns will show that it is of a more interesting character and likely to prove even more enjoyable than that which was promised for Saturday evening. Madame Freid has the support of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, and will be assisted by his Excellency the Governor's band. Mr. E. Behr, R. C. M., the leader of the orchestra, will, as previously arranged, contribute a viola solo, and this in itself should prove a distinct attraction. Not only is it Mr. Behr's first appearance in Bombay as a soloist, but it is the first time for quite a long period that the viola has been heard in this city as a solo instrument Madame Freid herself will sing several songs, and there is little doubt that the entertainment will prove such a musical treat as it is not often the privilege of a Bombay audience to listen to. Mr. Seymour Dove has the box plan, and he is undertaking all arrangements connected with the booking.

PLAGUE ON S. S. KHALIF.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, Captain G. Von Petersson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar, via Marmugoa, had eight deaths during the voyage from plague, seven were amongst the crew of the vessel, including the third officer and one deck passenger. On her arrival in port she was boarded by the Health Officer of the Port who was informed that a large quantity of dead rats were found on board during the voyage. Under instructions from the Health Officer the crew of the vessel were removed to the disinfecting shed at the Prince's Dock on Saturday afternoon with their kit. The cargo which is on board will be discharged in the stream, and the vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and cleaned before she is docked. Probably she will not be able to sail on the advertised date which is on the 18th inst.

THERE is no difficulty experienced in getting news quickly from the Aden Hinterland, where the position is once more unsatisfactory, as a line of telegraph has been laid for almost one hundred miles. This ensures rapid communication between the Camp of the Boundary Commission and Aden itself.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE PERSIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR CONDITIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

THE position of the British shipowner is discussed at length in the recently issued annual report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. The Association hold that the British shipowner is handicapped, not only by the protection and assistance given to foreign competitors by the laws of their own countries, but also by the unfair advantages given to foreign ships in the home ports. "So unequal a fight cannot be long maintained, and it rests with the nation to decide whether the British shipowner is to be driven from the field by the combined forces of the foreign shipowner, thus working with the help of both their own Governments and of the British Government, or our laws are to be so altered as to place the British shipowner in a position of equality with his foreign competitors, in at least the ports of the Empire." Having dealt with the position generally, the Association suggests that the following alterations should be made in the existing law in the interests of the general trade of the country:—The powers of making the safety regulations should be placed in the hands of the Government, assisted by a committee of experts, representing the shipping interests and the regulations should be so framed as to encourage and not hamper improvement. British safety regulations should apply to all vessels trading to ports in the United Kingdom or any British possession. The Admiralty should recognise its responsibilities to the full for loss resulting from negligence in the navigation of his Majesty's ships. The shipowner should be placed in as good a position as his foreign competitors with reference to the extent of his liability for the negligence of his servants. Foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of British Courts must be made answerable to such Courts in all claims in which British subjects are interested. The country should take over the cost of lighting the coast, and the management of the lighthouse service should be placed in the hands of the Government, assisted by a committee of experts representing the shipowners, merchants, underwriters, officers, and crews. These recommendations are on the lines of those formulated by the Shipping Subsidies Committee, and hopes are entertained that some improvement of the law will be effected in the present session of Parliament.

A clever expose of the inner meaning of the new Persian customs tariff has been prepared and submitted to the Board of Trade by a leading British firm trading with Persia. The authors of this memorandum contend that no measure promulgated in Persia has been calculated to deal a blow at once so direct and so far-reaching at British trade in that country. And this they back with some convincing illustrations. In the first place they point out that the tariff could scarcely be the work of native statesmanship, and that it is not a case of two countries, Russia and Persia, negotiating a commercial treaty with reciprocal advantages. We are not aware that the Russian Government have taken off any of their duties on Persian goods exported to Russia. Nor is it a case of Great Britain being hampered in her commercial dealings by having no reciprocal benefits to confer owing to her adherence to free trade. This is a tariff for revenue purposes, so framed as to benefit Russian trade as opposed to the trade of Great Britain and India, its only serious rival. At present British goods, both import and export, are taxed in Persia at 5 per cent. ad valorem. Under the new tariff, which is based on the weight of the goods, the duties on some leading articles in Persia's trade with Great Britain, India, and the Continent (excluding Russia) would be largely increased, viz.:—Imports: piece goods by 4 per cent.; tea by 95 per cent.; sugar (Belgian) by 1 1-2 per cent.; sugar (French) by 1 1-4 per cent. Exports: opium by 8 per cent.; wheat by 8 1-2 per cent.; barley by 20 per cent.; linseed by 3 1-2 per cent.; sesame seed by 5 3-4 per cent. These calculations are based upon the value of various articles at the Karun ports. The following observations are offered in connection with these figures:—It is well known that some of the principal articles of import from Russia are piece goods, bounty-fed sugar, and petroleum. As regards the last, Mr. Maclean estimates that the proposed tariff works out to 1 1-2 per cent. 'ad valorem'—a reduction of 3 1-2 per cent. on the present tariff. Russian piece goods will, of course, be taxed equally with British; but it is to be noted that the change from an ad valorem to a weight tariff will very greatly advantage Russian goods. Russian piece goods are much more expensive at the port of entry on the north than are the corresponding Manchester goods at the port of entry on the south. Therefore, a hundredweight of Russian goods pays much more under the present tariff than a hundredweight of corresponding goods made in Manchester, and the benefit which we derive from our better methods of production will now be taken away from us.

With a view to studying the native labour question on the spot, as also to see into the working of the mines, the "Daily News" Johannesburg representative has visited the Crown Deep Gold Mine, which is one of the best organised on the Witwatersrand. At the present moment there are some 750 "boys" at work. Their houses are of stone, built round an enormous square. The rooms in which the "boys" slept were partially partitioned on, each holding about ten "boys." All food is supplied to them from a central cook-house, near which, in the centre of the square, is found a small tank used and much patronised by the Kaffirs as a bath. Every effort is made to make the community working at the mine independent of outside help. Descending the mine, the representative describes the stamp house:—We then nerved ourselves for entrance into the weird stamp house. The sound of the stamps crushing the rocks can be heard for miles, from which distance it is like an angry sea beating on to a pebbly beach. As you approach the roar becomes deafening. On entering you are confronted by what may be likened to an organ, of which each tube moves rapidly up and down, making, in so doing, the very earthquake. The rocks are by these weird machines literally pounded to fine dust, which in turn, is cast on to inclined plates, and washed with cyanide, leaving on the plate the gold deposit. This, however, is hardly recognisable as the precious metal we are accustomed to make use of. This process extracts about 50 per cent. of the gold, 40 per cent. more being obtained by four further processes, also practically automatic, and 10 per cent., it is estimated, being thrown away with the sand on to the huge heaps outside the mines. The amount of gold thus wasted might very well satisfy the avarice of an ordinary man. I need not follow these processes, and I have only gone so far to enable me to explain with what little labour, except the inevitable underground work, the whole thing is carried on. To take, for example, the ear thrilling stamp house. Here ninety stamps are at work in a house as large and as high as the Royal Aquarium, and when you enter it you see, perhaps, two natives near the machines, each engaged in the task of oiling or supervising. As a matter of fact, for the ninety stamps three men and four "boys" (Kaffirs) are employed. The Kaffirs at this mine are sufficiently well treated. They have good house accommodation, good food, about five ounces of meat a day, vegetables and their favourite mealy pap. The mine missionaries give them an opportunity for education and religious instruction, and they work nine hours a day. The pay of the native is 1s. 6d. clear, better a good deal than that of our soldier. Before the war the Crown Deep Mine employed 3,000 "boys," and had working two hundred stamps; now they have 750 boys and by good organisation have been able to work 90 stamps. It will be seen, therefore, that now, with a quarter of the labour, they are able to carry on nearly half of the work, a very significant fact in connection with this native labour question. If all the mines, therefore, were as efficiently organised as this one, an immense saving of labour would ensue, and indeed it is possible that the labour problem in South Africa might be settled. There has been a slight proportional increase in the white labour employed, which, when carried out as efficiently as on this mine, may help to solve the problem.

Mr. Vice Consul Wilkinson's report on Cretan trade for 1901 gives the value of exports in that year

as £291,400 and of imports as £577,900. Mr Wilkinson says that the total value of British imports into Crete for 1901 amounted to about £60,000 consisting almost exclusively of cottons. The value of Cretan exports to the United Kingdom and her dependencies for 1901 was, roughly speaking, £58,000, of which olive oil represented £41,000; wine, £15000 (exported exclusively to Malta), and locust beans about £2,000. The consumption of British articles is said to be decreasing owing to the keen competition of German and Austro-Hungarian houses. The report states that rarely, or never, is the island visited by a British commercial traveller, whilst German and Austro-Hungarian firms periodically send their agents; and as they supply their customers with price lists in the native languages they consequently stand a better chance of securing orders from Cretan tradesmen. This and the want of direct communication are cited as the causes that impede British trade with Crete. Mr. Vice-Consul Lawson reports from Candia that the value of imports from the British Empire amounted, in 1901, to £20,000, and from other countries to £170,200. The total value of exports for that year amounted to £108,000, a decrease of £36,000 as compared to the previous year. From Rethymo Mr. Vice-Consul Trifilli reports that the value of imports for 1901 was £67,000, against £72,000 for 1900; the value of exports for 1901 was £46,700, against £60,300 in 1900. He attributes the decrease in trade to the emigration of Mussulmans and the poorness of the year's olive crop.

From a Parliamentary return issued during the week one may gain a fairly correct impression of the great progress made by British tramway undertakings in the last few years. We now possess 1,484 miles of tramways in the United Kingdom, owned by 233 different authorities, of whom 176 have had sufficient enterprise to adopt mechanical power. About 870 miles are worked by electricity, 384 miles by horses, and 156 miles by steam traction. Cables and gas motors work about 34 miles, and on the 28 miles of line not accounted for, the method of traction is "mixed." Between June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902, additional capital for tramways was authorised to the amount of nearly ten millions. The paid-up capital, which stood at £24,800,000 in 1901, increased by five millions, but the length of line open for public traffic has not grown proportionately, the increase for the year being some 180 miles only. No doubt this discrepancy is largely accounted for by heavy expenditure in electrification works. In view of the energetic competition with railway lines for suburban traffic it is interesting to observe that the tramway system of this country now carry more passengers in the course of the year than the railway companies. The returns show that the number of passengers in 1902 reached the enormous total of 1,394 and a half millions compared with 858 1-2 millions in 1898, and 1.198 millions in 1901. This is of course short distance traffic almost exclusively, but its rapid growth is very striking. The number of passengers carried by the various railway companies in the United Kingdom was 1,172,000,000 in 1901, in 1900, 1,142,000,000, and in 1898 nearly 1,063,000,000. Considerable interest is being manifested in many quarters as to the possiblity of goods carriage by tramways, a branch in which they might evidently be made to render good service. There are two headings in the detailed tables of the return showing the receipts from goods, minerals, parcels, &c. In 1902 the combined total gross receipts under these headings amounted to £21,587 for the whole of the United Kingdom. This pathetic total compares with £6,466,000 for the gross passenger receipts, but it is likely, we imagine, to be largely increased in the next few years.

The United States Ambassador at Berlin, in a recent dispatch, reports that as considerable quantities of sulphuric acid have been found in dried fruits imported in to Germany, it is likely that regulations restricting the imporation of such comestibles may be issued; and he suggests that interested parties in the United States should be cautioned to prepare dried fruits for export in such a manner as to prevent the presence of sulphuric acid. The United States Secretary of Agriculture, however, defends the exporters' cause, and says that the use of sulphur fumes peripherally in the preparation of fruits for desiccation and evaporation is quite a universal custom; that the use of sulphur fumes on the cold fruits, followed immediately by the application of heat for evaporation or desiccation, does not result in a product which is in any sense inimical to health; and that almost all of the sulphurous acid which attaches itself to the fruit, or becomes absorbed by its peripheral juices is dissipated during desiccation, or a very infinitesimal part of it becomes oxydized to sulphuric acid. The conclusion he arrives at is remarkable. "Minute quantities of sulphuric acid are found," he says, "in almost all food products, and therefore the presence of small amounts of this acid in foods cannot be regarded as deleterious." The present differences between Germany and America in the matter of food preservatives centre round the wholesomeness or otherwise of boracic acid. This acid may, as the German Government contends, be dangerous to health, or as the Americans say, harmless, but we scarcely thought that there could be two opinions as to sulphuric acid. Anyway, no doubt the Ambassador has "heard something," and it is likely that, not for the first time, Germany will legislate first and argue afterwards.

The "Times" correspondent at New York sends a most important cable with regard to the relations between the State and the Trusts. He says:—What is regarded as a very severe blow to the Trusts was delivered yesterday when the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in the so-called lottery cases. The question immediately before the Court was the constitutionality of the law passed by Congress in 1895 prohibiting the transmission of lottery tickets from one State to another by express or otherwise; but this relatively unimportant question involved the question—vital to the future of the United States—of the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce. The Supreme Court has decided, in the words of Justice Harlan, who delivered the majority opinion, that, "under its power to regulate commerce among the several States Congress—subject to the limits imposed by the Constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted—has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from State to State." The decision is regarded as implying that Congress can not only regulate, but prohibit any form of inter-State commerce. In a speech at Pittsburg last October, Mr. Knox, the Attorney-General, put the query whether Congress had not power so to extend the inter-State commerce law as to destroy monopolies by prohibiting the distribution of their products. It is held that the Supreme Court now answers this question in the affirmative, and that if Congress passes an Act excluding any class of goods from the inter-State Commerce it will not be unconstitutional. The "Evening Post" declares that what Congress can do with lottery tickets it can do with trust-made goods. If this view is correct no amendment of the Federal Constitution is necessary in order to deal with the trust question. Congress has the power to destroy trusts, and, therefore, the responsibility for a continuance of trust evils rest with Congress.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE following further donations to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage have been received:—

Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, Rs. 500, to provide prizes of books, &c., for successful students of the institution every year out of the interest accrued from the sum, in memory of his deceased daughter Mithabai.

	Rs.
Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.	300
Mr. Khimji Assur Virji	251
Mr. J. L. Seymons	125
Mr. Raghunath Tarachand	125
Mr. Khimji Topan	50

Messrs. Tricumdas Purshotumdas, Laljee Tricumji, Ratanji Virji, and Gordhandas Morarji, each Rs. 25.

Messrs. Thacordas Dharamdas, Karsondas Damodar, Mathuradas Gordhandas, Raghavji Ebji, Hiralal Amratlal, Visram Dhunji, Hormusjee Sorabjee, each Rs. 10.

The Young Aryan Cricket Club, Rs. 33-5-9,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

THE estimates of the income and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust for the year commencing on 1st April next are published.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Chairman of the Trust, in a memorandum on the Budget says that in framing the estimates he has had the valuable assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees composed of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Dick and Mr. H. C. Wright. The Committee held four meetings, at which every item of the estimates was fully considered and discussed.

The estimates, as thus framed, provide for a capital expenditure, under all heads, of Rs. 21,63,000 and on the revenue side show a surplus of Rs. 3,21,882 after providing Rs. 23,31,337 for interest charges, Rs. 265,000 for Sinking Funds and Rs. 1,15,876 for depreciation of plant and machinery. The estimates of the income of the Board have been framed mainly on the basis of the actuals during the calendar year 1902, with due allowances in respect of certain of the articles of trade which the circumstances of the current season appear, after careful enquiry, to fully warrant. The total income estimated at very nearly 60 lakhs is 5 lakhs in excess of the Budget, 1902-03, and is the largest estimate yet framed by the Board. The estimates of expenditure provide fully for the due fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board and for the efficient administration of the Act.

A SATISFACTORY POSITION.

The financial position of the Board continues to be very satisfactory. As already stated, the estimates show a surplus of income over expenditure of nearly Rs. 3 1-4 lakhs, which, it is proposed, shall be carried to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund. That fund now stands at Rs.15,65,649 invested in securities of the par value of Rs. 16,85,573, and, with the anticipated surplus of the current year will probably be raised to nearly 20 lakhs. As stated in the introduction to last year's Budget Estimates, the circumstances would ordinarily justify proposals for a reduction in charges, but on the one hand the Port is said to be one of the cheapest in the world and as was recently shown, compares most favourably with other Indian Ports in the matter of charges both on shipping and goods, and there are no particular charges which call for further reduction. On the other hand the great expansion in the aggregate volume of trade and in particular the increase in the size of steamers, and the prospect that in both respects the advance* will continue in the future in a measure at least equivalent to that experienced in the past, has obliged the Board to resolve on forthwith undertaking a large scheme of dock extention the present docks being already inadequate especially for the accommodation of the long deep drafted vessels of the present day. An adequate scheme will take, including its full equipment, some years to complete. Allowance has to be made for the anticipated growth in trade during that period and in succeeding years, and the Trustees consider that the scheme to be now undertaken should make provision well in advance of requirements, and that in respect of length and draft both the new Wet and the new Dry Docks should be designed to afford the trade of India the full benefit of the great natural advantages of the Harbour. It should also make provision for a deep water wharf at which Mail Steamers can land passengers without waiting for the tide to enter the Docks. The general plan of new Docks, designed on these principles, has been prepared, and the cost, including interest during construction, is estimated very approximately at Rs. 300 lakhs. Allowance has further to be made for the expenditure to be incurred on the Port Trust Section of the new branch Railway from Sion (Coorla) to the Dock, for which no complete estimate has yet been framed, but which would be in large part independently remunerative, and also for improvements to the equipment of the Port in other directions, which are constantly required to meet the necessities of the Trade. In these circumstances and with these requirements in view the Trustees, while satisfied that their resources are sufficient to meet prospective liabilities without resort to increased taxation, consider that as a matter of prudence it is desirable to strengthen the Revenue Reserve Fund to meet possible temporary deficits from fluctuations in revenue without its being necessary to disturb the charges on trade, and they have applied to Government for sanction to raise the limit of the Reserve Fund from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 lakhs on the understanding that as soon as that limit is reached the question will be again reconsidered.

* As gauged by the Trustees' receipts the development in the past is represented by the following table:—

Average income of 4 years ending—		Rs.	
	1887-88...	40 lakhs.	
	1892-93...	44	do.
	1897-98...	47	do.
	1901-02...	54	do.
Probable actual...	1902-03...	58	do.
Estimate ...	... 1902-04...	60	do.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The expenditure to be incurred on capital works is as follows:—

			Rs.
Section	I.	Prince's Dock	2,56,000
Do	II.	Victoria Dock	5,13,000
Do	III.	Merewether Dry Dock	16,000
Do	IV.	New Dock Construction	10,00,000
Do	V.	New Works Ordinary	6,78,000
			Rs. 24,63,000

Of this amount Rs. 7,39,500 will be provided from balances of former loans, and Rs. 1,00,000 from Depreciation Funds, leaving Rs. 16,23,500* to be met from a new loan to be raised in 1903. The Budget makes provision for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, of which Rs. 42,500 is required to cover expenditure in 1902-03 and Rs. 33,34000 is to be carried for ward for expenditure on the new docks 1904-05, as the loan of that year will probably not be raised until July or August 1904.

		Rs.
* New Dock ...	...	10,00,000
Other Works	...	6,23,500
		Rs. 16,23,500

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The estimates provide for the completion of the works already in progress, including the new Upper-floored shed at Berth No. 2, Victoria Dock, the new Hydraulic Power Station to serve both docks, the additional sidings in both docks for greater facility in dealing with rail-borne traffic, and the two cargo barges begun in the current year. The new shed at Berth No 2, Victoria Dock, is the latest addition to the covered storage accommodation at the Dock undertaken in furtherance of the general Scheme which has now been in progress for three years. The new shed was commenced in August last and will, it is anticipated, be completed in May next. Its total cost is estimated at Rs. 6,32,042. It has three floors and covers an area of 389' by 125', and affords in all 123,194 superficial feet of covered storage space for cargo. Provision for the additional Hydraulic Power Station was included in the Budget for the current year, its necessity being explained to be due to the increase in the work performed by the existing plant requiring the engines to be worked to their full power with no reserve. The engine has been ordered from Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. It is to be a compound surface condensing engine with Lancashire type of boiler and is to afford 300 H. P. at the pumps and will be supplied during 1903-04. The whole expenditure will accordingly fall on the estimates of that year. The engine-house is designed for a duplicate engine of the same make for the new Dock. The scheme for additional sidings in both docks estimated to cost Rs. 1,45,274 was sanctioned in December last and includes a total length of additional sidings of 8,500 feet for loading and unloading cargo in the vicinity of the Dock berths with greatly improved connections with the Railway goods yard. It also includes an enlargement of the Dock premises by an extension north of the Prince's Dock measuring 20,776 square yards, which will afford additional accommodation within Dock limits for rail-borne export or other cargo. Provision is also made for continuing the work of paving the dock wharves and for deepening the South Channel and for a long list of new works of varied character designed to meet the requirements of the Trade of the Port and to add to the efficiency of the administration. Works of this class include the new Tug of the Port Department, which is to be a powerful vessel of the most modern type fitted with pumps for fire and salvage purposes four new cargo barges to complete the equipment of the Engineer's Flotilla; a new unattended Light Vessel which, subject to further expert opinion, it is proposed to purchase to replace the present Outer Light Ship roofing in the space between L and M Sheds, Prince's Dock, for the convenience of passengers by coasting steamers, and quarters the artisans and certain of the officers of the Port Trust Staff. Also for reclaiming a short lenght of the western end of the Carnac Basin, which will be a sanitary improvement and afford additional storage space for goods as well as room for the Railway sidings extending to the site of the new Dock, and a site for the new engine-house for the Hydraulic Power Station already referred to. The area to be reclaimed measures 6,637 square yards of which 1,084 square yards will be occupied by the engine-house.

THE NEW DOCKS.

The New Docks for which provision is made, subject to the sanction of Government to the detailed plans and estimates which are in preparation, are designed to meet the demand for increased accommodation. They provide for vessels of the latest type as regards length and draft with allowance for increases in both respects, which recent progress in ship-building renders probable in the future. The site selected is at Mody Bay, which is, in fact, the only feasible location. The new Wet Dock will cover an area of 3,600' by 1,800' approximately, including wharves, etc. The general plan is similar to that of the Prince's Dock with a single central jetty 1,500 feet long and 400 feet wide. The turning space measures 1,100' by 1,050', and the two side Bays are 300 and 350 feet wide, respectively. The entrance is 90 feet wide with sill 33 1-4 feet below H. W. O. N. T., the depth in the Dock being 3 feet more. Allowing for clearance the design is to admit vessels drawing 32 feet without locking. The entrance channel which will be from the south is to be cleared to 34 1-4 feet below H. W. O. N. T. The total length of quayage is 9,950 feet, and the area of water surface in 49 acres. Each berth is to be provided with three-floored sheds with complete railway communications. The dry dock as designed is 800 feet long with entrance from the Wet Dock 90 feet in width. Provision is to be made at the pier head for mail steamers to land passengers on arrival without waiting for the tide to enter the Wet Docks.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The revenue from all sources is estimated at—

	Rs.	Rs
Revenue proper	57,70,650	
Pilotage	1,98,000	
Withdrawals from Depeciation Funds	25,980	
		59,94,630
The expenditure is estimated at—		
Revenue expenditure	27,36,555	
Interest	23,31,337	
Sinking Funds	2,65,000	
Contributions to Depreciation Funds	1,15,876	
	54,48,768	
Pilotage	1,98,000	
Renewals chargeable to Depreciation	25,980	
		56,72,748
Leaving a surplus of Rs...	3,21,882	

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The estimates compare with previous years as follows:—

			Revenue Proper	Pilotage.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actuals,	1900-01	...	50 48,079	1 88,682	52,36,761
"	1901-02	...	53,62,576	1,96,608	55,59,184
Budget,	1902-03	...	52,28,503	1,87,000	54,15,500
Actuals of calendar year 1902			56,30,518	1,95,264	5825,782
Budget	1903-04	...	57,70,650	1,98,000	59,68,650

As already explained the actuals of the calendar year 1902 have been taken as the general basis of the estimates for 1903-04. Under the head Bunders a small increase in the wharfage fees has been taken credit for and also for the growth of receipts from Ground-rents, while allowance has been made for decreases under godown rents, warehouse receipts, and charges for troops. The total under this head is estimated at slightly less than the actuals of the calendar year.

At the Docks, as the result of careful enquiries, the prospects appear to indicate a slight net decrease in imports chiefly due to grain and sugar, while, on the other hand, they warrant credit for some increase in exports, chiefly in grain and oil-seeds. Of items not directly affected by the trade of the year the receipts from interest and miscellaneous show an increase of Rs. 41,000 chiefly on account of the interest from investments of the Revenue Reserve Fund.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure, excluding expenditure from the depreciation account, is estimated at Rs. 56,46,768, and compares as follows with previous years:—

		General Account and Port Dept	Pilotage	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actuals,	1900-01	5046310	188682	5234992
"	1901-02	5064063	196607	5260670
Budget,	1902-03	5211752	187000	5398732
"	1903-04	5448768	198000	5646768

Comparing the Budget, 1903-04, with the actuals of 1901-02, there is an increase of Rs. 3,86,098, of which Rs. 1,16,000 is in interest and sinking fund charges due to the increase in capital debt. The balance is made up principally of Rs. 55,000 in pension and provident fund charges; Rs. 61,000 in dock hamallage charges; Rs. 22,000 in loan expenses; Rs. 18,000 for special dredging operations, (Item 22 Section II); Rs. 12,000 in the Dry Dock expenses; Rs. 8,000 on account of municipal Taxes (general tax), and Rs. 8,000 under Port Department. The provision made for working the hydraulic machinery is also larger in proportion to the trade, and that for repairs to the wharves and buildings and plant shows a considerable increase partly by reason of the increased wear and tear from a larger traffic, partly owing to the additions made to the Dock sheds and other buildings, and partly to the expense of removing the stable refuse from the Elphinstone Estate to Tadeo, for which Rs. 14,000 are provided against Rs. 8,000 in 1901-02, besides Rs 2,500 for a new Incinerator at Tank Bunder. There is also an increase in the proportion of engineering chageable to revenue due in part to the increased expenditure on repairs, &c., and in part to an adjustment in the charges explained in the footnotes to the estimate. As compared with the Budget, 1902-03, the increase in revenue expenditure is Rs. 2,48,016, of which Rs. 47 000 is for interest and sinking fund. The balance is made up principally of Rs. 53,000 in provident fund and pension charges; Rs. 61,000 in Dock hamallage; Rs. 20,000 in loan expenses; Rs. 21,000 in Municipal taxes (general tax); Rs. 13,060 in repairs to wharves, buildings and plant; Rs. 11,000 in pilotage expenses (covered by a corresponding increase in receipts): Rs. 9 000 in dredging the dock and and channels, and Rs. 6,000 in Port Department expenses. There is an increase also of Rs. 20,000 in the provision made for contingent works consisting of minor improvements of all sorts.

The increase in Dock hamallage charges is in the instance of both these comparisons due to the increase in trade and is proportionate to the larger revenue taken credit for under wharfage. The increased provision for provident fund and pension charges has in view proposals now under consideration for improving the provision made for officers and servants of the Board on their retirement. The increased provision for repairs is warranted by the necessity for keeping the wharves, buildings and plant in the highest possible state of efficiency for the use and convenience of the trade.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian s.s. D. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, leaving for Europe this morning. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 shed, at 10-15 punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Docks new disinfecting station at 8 a.m. with all their baggages and kits:—

FOR SUEZ.

Mrs Livingston	Mrs Young
Two Misses Livingston	Miss Young

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr and Mrs A N Eliopulo and infant	Miss Nedobyty and one gentleman

FOR NAPLES.

Mrs M Anderson	Baron L Franchetti
Mr M Bronzis	Baroness Franchetti
Miss M A Chapmann	

FOR GENOA.

Mr and Mrs G Adams	Mr and Mrs Josselyn and infant
Miss A Aitken	Mr and Mrs E A Kandell
Mr and Mrs Armstrong	Mrs P Kennedy
Mrs G F Beyts	Mr and Mrs E C Ker
Miss Beyts	Mr F Kertell
Mr and Mrs P Brennwald	Mrs A Lydiard
Lieut Boys	Miss M Macdonald
Mr P E Cameron	Mr G W P Macdonald
Mr S Colonnello	Mr J McAtamney
Rev and Mrs E Cook and child	Mr R Manners
Mrs Cutler and infant	Mr W S Mangan
Mr F de Laessoe	Mr W C Mangan
Mr E A Dovan	Mr C Mathias
Mr and Mrs F J Duxbury	Capt and Mrs F H Playfair
Master G Eckert	Miss Piggott
Rev C Finchwhite	Rev and Mrs C Pope and three children
Rev Father Franco	Mr C Rawson
Mr and Mrs H J Haney	Mr E Richter
Two Misses Haney	Mr E D Sampson
Dr and Mrs H W Harding	Doctor E Santos
Mrs Harding (Senior)	Rev G Segrada
Miss Harding	Mr and Mrs F G Self and infant
Master Harding	Mr E G Sillar
Mr R Heissfeld	Mr M Watts
Mr and Mrs R Hollingberry	Rev and Mrs P Walter and three children
Two Misses Hollingberry	Doctor J T Weston
Two Masters Hollingberry	
Mr R T Horsford	
Col C Jardin	

FOR NEW YORK.

Rev and Mrs Ballantine and four children	Miss J Morrison
Master O Douglas	Rev and Mrs R Morrison and four children
Miss Martin	Mrs R Stewart
Rev and Mrs J A McConnelles and five children	Rev and Mrs R Thackwell

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.

LECTURE ON INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

A CROWDED meeting was held on Monday evening in the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, under the auspices of the "Dharmalaya," or Hindu Lodge of the Theosophical Society, when Mrs. Annie Besant lectured on "Education as a National Duty":—

Mrs. Annie Besant who was received with great applause said:—Our subject to-night is the subject of education, one that is of the most vital moment to every thinker and every lover of this country, for I know that on education must depend the future of the land, and no one who has the interest of his country at heart can afford to look to only one side of the question of national education. I have worded our subject as "Education as a National Duty," and this form of words is chosen because I would bring home to you all that education is not so much a matter of the Government as it is the duty of the people. To be really successful it must be taken, designed, guided and carried out by those who are not only the lovers of their country but also by men who understand its needs and who are well aware of its peculiarities, of its characteristics and of its traditions. To be truly useful it must be founded on the past of the country as well as on its present—designed in accordance with the ancient traditions and national habits, and adapted to the modern necessities of that country, to meet at every point the growing needs of an ever-increasing nation. Education, rightly considered, is not a matter chiefly for those who are sometimes called the educational experts. I mean it is not a matter which ought to be exclusively guided and directed by those who are concerned in the carrying out of the work of teaching i.e. those who form a part either of the Educational Department or of the educational staff of the various institutions of the land.

WHERE EXPERTS FAIL.

There is always a danger of narrowing too much the lines of activity by what may be called the technical specialised lines of work. A man who has been a teacher all his life will give knowledge in a definite groove, will give too much consideration to the minutiæ of the appointed subjects and too little to the principles of education, will think too much of the question of examination and too little of that real education which turns out men educated on all sides and able to take up the work of men in the world. We always find that a specialist is bound to become too narrow, too dogmatic, and too wedded to particular passions, and for that reason in dealing with education you want to rouse on the question intelligent and popular opinion, opinion of statesmen, of patriots, of fathers, of guardians of the young, and of those who come into the Councils of all the educational institutions. They should bring their experience of the world, their knowledge of the country and their insight into the needs and possibilities of the country, to shape a wide scheme of education and to carry it out in an effective way. You will see exactly what I mean by the danger of having education guided only by a narrow type of experts, when you look at the education as given to-day in the country. True education is subordinated to the wants of the examination-room; far more is thought of guessing as to what the examiner is likely to set in the way of questions, and trying to cram the boy with notes that will give him success in his examination. (Laughter and hear, hear). Far more attention is paid to that than to training the boy in a way that will make him an intelligent citizen. What is wanted in education is to formulate a correct theory and then give it to the professional educationists to be carried into practice. We want men of wide knowledge of the country on the one side, and educational experts on the other. I will put this more definitely. In my own personal experience I have some means of judging of the kind of work that is the most useful and proper in dealing with education. In my own personal life I have had experience along three lines. One in the line of an educational expert as a member of a great School Board in England, having had the duty of looking after a large number of schools personally, and having taken an important part in the absolute teaching of the classes and in the general administration of the educational machinery. But I consider that that experience, useful as it is, is comparatively useless as compared with the experience that I have gained as

A STUDENT OF NATIONAL LIFE,

as a student of the needs of different nations, and of the way by which those needs may be met by the study of politics and by the study of social questions, which are the most useful items in the shaping of the educational scheme. That is the national experience which comes into the class-room and in the administration of the Educational Department. (Cheers.) That is why I call it a national duty. There may be many of you who are not accustomed to preparing the time tables for schools or colleges, many of you have done little work in the drawing up of a definite curriculum. You will find it very hard to do. Many of you would be unable if you were to attempt to make a list of useful textbooks, to frame such a list with success. But if you were to study your country and know the kind of men that your country needs—if you had experience, whether in the Government service, whether in the administrative work, whether in the judicial capacities, or whether in the working of the manufactures, commerce or science, that experience enables you to judge the kind of men that India needs, and when you know the kind of men that are wanted, then it is easy to frame a scheme of education which will provide men to meet the necessities of the land. I think, then, that every thoughtful man and woman should study the question of education and form on it a definite, rational opinion. Only thus education can be rightly guarded, and the tendency of becoming too mechanical, too formal and too separate from the real life of the nation should be guarded against. Let me illustrate what I mean by one case which will show you graphically the distinction between the technical expert and the man who has wide knowledge of the country and has insight into its needs. Take the example of the English Parliament. Its duty is to make laws, and, therefore, according to the principle of some of the educationalists, you would shut out all public criticism and all public advice from Parliament which should be composed only of legal experts! But everyone knows that such a Parliament would be utterly inadequate for the needs of the Empire. What is wanted in the Parliament is men who understand the country's needs, its wants and its powers. The lawyer-member is not wanted in the Parliament so much for the definite decision of the principle of law-making as for the drawing up of the law itself and making out accurate details for the definite working out of the law. To us in education, we want technical knowledge for the working out of the programme, but that programme should be made by the wisest heads in the nation. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

I said that education is not so much a matter for Government. One of the difficulties of education in India is the fact that it is too much a Government affairs. I was glad to see Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, lately one or the leading English statesmen, declaring that the University should be entirely free from the Government Council—(cheers)—that Government had nothing to do or ought to have nothing to do with the University (Cheers.) That is the case in England, and the system works perfectly well. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh are all private endowments. They rest on donations of great and philanthrophic men; they were founded by patriots in the past and are supported by patriots in the present, they do not look to Government for monetary support. For wherever money is taken from Government Government has a right and duty to supervise the way in which that money is employed. What is wanted in education is that the country itself should build its University and support its education. The University should have the wisest heads of the country on its Council but should not be under Government. You can see how the system works in the United Kingdom. You find there that many a statesman covets the post of what is called the Rector of one of the great Universities. A man like Lord Rosebery, the late Prime Minister, and probably the future Prime Minister, has stood for the Rectorship of the Glasgow University. He has been trying to be elected there as a thinker, a statesman and a patriot and not as a Prime Minister of the Empire. (Cheers.) The more in this way you can link the institutions together the better for the land, and what we want in our Universities now is that they should be bodies recruited from all the most thoughtful, the most cultured, the most patriotic and the most self-sacrificing men in the land. They should not be half full or filled with nominees who know nothing of education. (Cheers.) That is the kind of reform that you want in education here. You must have independent, learned and patriotic bodies which shall make the education of the young their primary aim. To pass from that to what ought to be the aim of wise education, the aim of education at the present time in India appears to be the gaining of the degree—(laughter),—and when you ask why do people want the degree? the answer is, That they may go into Government service—(laughter)—or into the learned professions. A man becomes a Bachelor of Arts not that he may know literature, not that he may understand history, not that he may become a student of Philosophy, but that he may become a Vakil or a Government servant. (Laughter.) The getting or the degree is not the aim of education. The aim of education is to draw all the powers of the boy out on every side of his nature, to develop in him every intellectual and moral power, and to strengthen him physically, emotionally mentally and spiritually—(cheers)—that he may turn out at the end of his College, career a useful patriotic and a pious gentleman who respects himself and respects those around him.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Education is a failure when it is simply cramming the boy's head with a lot of disjoined matter—(cheers)—put into his head as in a basket-(Laughter)—that is to be emptied out again in the examination room—(laughter renewed)—and the empty basket to be carried out again in the world. It is not a good education which, when a boy has passed his examination, leave him a nervous wreck, exhausted as to his body and overstrained as to his brain (Cheers.) When a boy goes out of his College he should be full of life, full of vigour, full of energy and full of delight in his young life—(hear, hear)—to take up the burden of the work of the world. He should not be nerve exhausted and nerve overstrained when he has finished his educational career. I have often seen boys over-anxious about the result of the examination. In one case when a lad failed in his examination he committed suicide. (Cries of "Pity.") That is a horrible thing, a shocking commentary on the pressure that was put on the young lad along his young frame. To exhaust the strength, to destroy the energy, to turn out a sickly old man when youth should be youth, has been the result of the system of education prevalent in the land. What is the education that we require? I used just now four words in describing the nature of the boy. The first is "physical." Unless a boy's body is strong and healthy he cannot, as a man, do all he should in life and for his country. The training of the boy's body is as important a part of education as the training of his mind. His body should be kept frugally and simply so that he may be strong and healthy and not indolent and lazy. He should be trained in the gymnastic exercices and in games of every kind. He should be trained up to recreate his body as an instrument for working in the world. His duty to his body is a part of his duty to his country and to himself. (Cheers.) No school, no college does its duty where physical training is not definitely a part of its curriculum. The physical training does not really stop with the body, as when we speak of the training by games. Has it ever struck you while scrutinizing Indian character what are some of the qualities that most need to be developed in the young? They are: quickness of thought, alertness of understanding the situation, quickness of decision, promptitude of action and accuracy of judgment. These qualities are wanted to make a good citizen and a useful man, and these are the qualities which are largely developed in the playing field, in the games. The boy learns in the games alertness and quickness in seeing his opportunity, and promptitude in using it. He learns to work with others by subordinating himself to a common object, and to put his views second to his friends. He learns these qualities—they are wanted in the man of action, in a true patriot. I would rather see at present an Indian boy skilfully playing on the ground than in his class room, because there is no doubt about the brilliancy of his intelligence. (Cheers.) But there is a very great doubt about his practical capacity, That is lying dormant. Rouse it by training and development. It is necessary in our national education to give the most important place to what is called "Moral education" also. Let us pass for a moment to consider what is "moral." Let us see exactly what we mean. We find in ourselves certain things that we call emotion and feeling. As we study emotion we recognise the enormous part that emotion plays in life. As we study emotion we find that out of emotion grow up all the attractions that make a family, a town, a community and a nation that bind people together into nations and peoples. We notice also that, on the other side, from emotion grow up all the forces that lay down as well as construct—by emotion families are disintegrated, communities are broken, and nations are destroyed. While on the one side emotion builds society, on the other side it breaks it down. The moment this is recognised

THE CULTURE OF EMOTION

becomes of vital importance for the State and for the nation, and we find that ever virtue has really its good in emotion. Virtuous is the man who discharges to all around the obligations that arise in his relation with them. He performs those duties as perfectly as if the love between him and others were the only motive of action. Each father does for his son because he loves him, and each brother does for his brother because he loves him, so a man does for the weak and for the inferior because he does for his equal. He recognises the bond of duty. He recognises that it ought to be the result of all inspiration of love. Emotion works out in our relation with each other—it gives us virtues and builds up families and States. It also does work out vices which break up relations, drive men apart from each other and lead them without the faintest suspicion too far. All the vices that ruin nations grow out from emotion between man and man; when this is recognised culture or emotion becomes a vital part of education. You must teach your boy to cultivate emotion on the side of love which grows into virtue. You must teach him to discourage emotion on the side of hate which grows into vice. You must teach him to love his fellows as if they belonged to his family, and to love his nation as if it was a part of his family. You must teach him that the unity of national life is the unity of the organism that we call nation. Taking an educated man whose moral side has been neglected, how can he carry out the work of the world. He thinks of his own gain, own advantage, and own property, but he does not look to the national welfare. He thinks how he can profit, but not how his nation may thrive. He thinks how he may grow well fed, but not how the nation may be prosperous That individual, therefore strikes at the root of national welfare and brings about the decay of the people. (Hear, hear).

(To be Concluded.

THE TIGRESS ON THE PAGODA.

Colonel Lawford writes to the "Rangoon Gazette":—As some contradictory reports about the killing of the tigress on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda have been published in the papers, I write to ask you to kindly publish these facts as far as they are known to me personally.

At about 8-15 a. m, on Monday, the 2nd March I returned from a ride with Captain Beville. We were met at the Pegu Club by Maung Shwe Waing a pagoda trustee. He gave me a note from Mr. Rigg the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon saying that a tiger was on the Pagoda and asking me to have him shot. Captain Beville and I then rode off to try and get two sporting rifles but after trying at all the likely houses in Tank Road Prome Road and Cheap Road we eventually got one (a double-barrel express) at the R. A. Mess belonging to Captain Jennings R. A. The officers at once produced it and accompanied us with it to the Pagoda.

On arrival at the Pagoda platform, we found the whole place blocked by large and excited crowds of Burmese and natives of India all shouting at the top of their voices. We were then told for the first time that the tiger was up the Pagoda itself and not on the platform which we had up till then been led to believe. The tigress could just be seen with the naked eye after her position had been carefully pointed out. She was lying down on a ledge which runs round the Pagoda about 100 feet up and underneath the bamboo temporary stairs which now lead from the platform to the scaffolding at the top of the Pagoda.

I saw at once that it would have been useless to try and shoot the tigress from the platform the top of her back one hind paw and her tail only were visible, and it would have taken a very good shot to have hit her at all. If she had been fired at then and been either missed or wounded we should probably have had a lively time of it on the Pagoda platform, Captain Jennings's rifle being the only fire-arm present. I must here mention that Mr. Christopher was also armed and present (which I did not know at the time). His weapon was a Mauser repeating pistol with a butt attachment.

I then decided to post Captain Jennings with his express rifle up a tazaung, from which he could get a fair view of the tigress and I sent Captain Beville for ten men with rifles from the Kings Liverpool Regiment about 14 men turned up, and I divided them into two parties one on either side of the tazaung on which Captain Jennings was posted. When the men had been pointed out the exact position of the tigress and all was ready I ordered one volley to be fired to make the tigress show herself. A beautiful volley was put in on the edge of the ledge on which the tigress lay and which afforded her protection from below being struck by many bullets. She then raised herself and was at once shot through the chest and shoulder by Captain Jennings with a right and left. As however she kept on struggling and lashing with her tail and as I thought she might come tumbling down, badly wounded, on the Pagoda platform, I ordered another volley to be fired, which was done. Captain Jennings also then put in another shot. The tigress then remained absolutely motionless, and Captain Jennings then pluckily mounted the bamboo ladder, and on getting up to her on the ledge, as he heard the tigress still groaning, he put another bullet through her heart. The body was then brought down. The tigress was a young one, in splendid condition and measured eight feet exactly.

On examining the body four express bullets were found in it, one in the chest one in the shoulder which penetrated the lungs, one just behind the shoulder and the fourth through the heart. One Lee-Metford bullet was also found. In the off-hind paw which with the tigress tail (which hung over the ledge) was practically all the men of the "Kings" had to aim at.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FUTURE OF THE BERARS.

THE future of the Berars is apparently still undecided, that is the form which the civil administration is to take. As we pointed out some weeks ago, if the big question of redistribution of provincial territories is tackled in earnest, Sind might go to the Punjab, the Berars to Bombay, and the Central Provinces might be increased by Chota Nagpur and Orissa. But there is no sign that readjustment is likely to be taken up comprehensively; the Government does not seem disposed even to appoint a Commission. Bombay would certainly fight hard to retain its hold upon Sind, for it has always viewed the progress of Karachi with a jealous eye; while the very rumour of the severance of Orissa from Bengal caused a question to be put on the subject last Saturday by an alarmed Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The transfer of the Berars to Bombay is known to find no favour in the Central Provinces or even at Hyderabad, though the latter State cannot now have any voice in the matter. The Government of India, therefore have little chance of being able to please everyone; and they are perhaps wisely acting with the utmost deliberation in the matter. There is one point that should not be overlooked. If the Berars are in the end made over to Bombay it might be with the proviso that this transfer is not to be made an excuse for a demand on the part of the Western Presidency to receive also the Mahratta districts of the Central Provinces, except as part of a more general remodelling of frontiers than is at all likely to be attempted. That demand was put forward tentatively long ago, and its revival now would only complicate affairs. If it were acceded to, the political effect might be unfortunate for there would be a bringing together again under one administration of the territories which once formed the Mahratta kingdom. We know how the cult of Sivaji has come into fashion of late year —even Bengali orators within the safe circle of the old Mahratta Ditch, have joined the Poona Brahmins in extolling the prower and prowess of the old time hero and it might be inexpedient to encourage the revival of memories of past Mahratta greatness. As matters now stand Poona and Nagpur are at loggerheads, the Poona Brahmins desiring full control of such political machinery as exists, while those of Nagpur assert their right to act independently. It does not follow that administrative amalgamation would lead to greater cohesion among the two schools, for political movements are little concerned with our arbitrary territorial divisions: looking to the fact that the Government of Bombay is on the average not a strong Government and is always liable under the present system to periods of distinct invalidity, the circumstances would be favourable for the growth of a propaganda which might do a good deal of needless mischief if it was allowed to run undetected and unchecked—"Pioneer."

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

THE PENDING TRANSFERS.

A GENERAL order appears in the "Gazette of India" notifying changes in the Hyderabad Contingent. As regards Cavalry, the Cantonments of Jalna, Hingoli, Mominabad and Raichore will be vacated as soon as possible and handed over to the Nizam's Government. Ellichpore will be temporarily maintained as a Military Cantonment, pending the provision of accommodation elsewhere. The Cantonments of Bolarum and Aurangabad will be retained with the following garrisons each:—1 regiment of Cavalry, 2 regiments of Infantry. The 3rd Lancers will be broken up at Mominabad and its these squadrons transferred to the 1st, 2nd and 4th Lancers, thus giving these regiments the four squadron organisation which obtains generally throughout the Native Cavalry. The British Officers will be absorbed as may be directed by the Commander-in-Chief. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Lancers will be delocalised and transferred to the Bombay Command, retaining their present nomenclature until further orders. The number of British Officers in each will be twelve including the Medical Officer and the Native ranks will number 625. The certified cost of any change of uniform saddling and equipment entailed by transfer to a British Officer will be drawn up to a maximum of Rs. 500 each. No. 7 Field Battery will be disbanded. The remaining three batteries remain undisturbed for the present. As regards Infantry the six regiments will be delocalised and transferred to the Madras Command. Each regiment will have thirteen British Officers, including the Medical Officer and the number of the Native ranks will be 83. Native Officers and men entitled to gratuities or pension who do not accept delocalisation will be allowed to take their discharge.

Among the general instructions issued are the following: The accounts will be incorporated in the ordinary Army Estimates. Instructions as to the disposal of the Contingent Civil Police and Cantonment and Abkari funds will be issued by the Resident, Hyderabad. The Staff appointments of the Contingent will be abolished as follows: General Officer Commanding from the date of his transfer to another Command Assistant Adjutant General, from 1st July Military Secretary to the Resident from 31st July: Station Staff Officers from the date their respective stations are vatated by the troops. When the General Officer Commanding is transferred to another Command the Assistant Adjutant General will be temporarily placed on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding Secunderabad District to assist his Staff with Hyderabad Contingent questions up to 1st July.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

FROM time to time sensational items of news are published in the English papers regarding Afghan affairs, generally under the label of letters or telegrams from Peshawar. The wildest rumours in the bazar are worked up into well-authenticated reports, and the reading public at Home must wonder why the dangerous complications foretold never come to anything. Occasionally someone is moved to examine one of these stories and knock the bottom out of it, but still the game goes merrily on. The Peshawar Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" has just distinguished himself by a particularly inaccurate summary of the political position at Kabul. He darkly hints that the Amir need not fear trouble from his brother Nasrulla Khan, but from Oomar Jan "a lad of 18 years of age." In order to give his story an air of verisimilitude he adds:—"The young prince, Oomar Jan, is a lad nearly six feet tall and broad in proportion, and in features, build and manner very like the late Amir. He is strong in more ways than one, and soon is likely to make a bid for the throne of his fathers. That he will have the support of strong blood relations is undoubted, and the army is likely to devide it its allegiance." Now as Dr. Grey tells us in his book describing his residence at the Court of Abdur Rahman, the birth of Oomar Jan occurred at Mazar-i-Sharif on the 15th September 1889: there is no doubt about this, as Dr. Grey describes how he sent his congratulations to the Sultana and received a present of Rs. 500 in return, while the whole Court went half-crazed with excitement, and mounted messengers were sent off at breakneck speed to carry the news all over Afganistan. The Prince, then is at the present moment a boy of 13 1-2 years of age; and so far from being a young giant "strong in more ways than one," he is a delicate child who suffers from constant hemorrhage from the nose. He was ailing all last summer, and the state of his health causes serious anxiety to his mother. Habibullah has certainly no cause to fear him as a present rival: and the ridiculous story from Peshawar may be dismissed with the contempt which is merits. The "Daily Mail" might leave mischief-making to the Russian journalist, who are always foretelling a coming crisis at Kabul.—"Pioneer."

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dallas, with their Musical Comedy Company, numbering 30 artistes, arrived yesterday per s. s. Bengal from Colombo, where they have just finished a most successful season of ten nights. Mrs. Dallas intends to play a short season at the Novelty Theatre, commencing to-night with the great London success "Kitty Grey." This piece first produced as a comedy at the Strand Theatre created such a furore that Mr. George Edwardes with his brilliant acumen at once saw what splendid opportunities were afforded in the musical world. He, therefore, collaborated with Messrs Ivan Caryll and Sidney Jones, and the result was the charmingly dainty production at the Apollo Theatre, London. Mr. Dallas' Company is eminently well suited to this piece. Miss Nellie Curtis, an old Bombay favourite, sustains the part of "Lady Bingfield's" role in which she has established a great reputation wherever the piece has been played. Miss Lillie Cavenagh has also made a name for herself in the little role, while Mr. Percival Knight has an excellent opportunity of displaying his undoubted abilities in the part of "Lord Plantagenet". Mr. Henry Dallas has a congenial part in the "King of Illyria," and with the well known capabilities of the Company, a great treat is in store for the Bombay theatre-going public. Owing to future arrangements Mr. Dallas season must, of necessity, prove a short one but we are in a position to state, that during his present tenancy of the Novelty Theatre the celebrated French play "Zaza" will be staged, with Mrs. Dallas in the title part and Mr. Dallas also assures us that he has other attractions to submit.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

THE BENEFITS OF THE MEASURE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the concluding portion of address delivered by Mr. Shapurji Bharucha before the Bombay Native Brokers' Association:—

HAS THE RUPEE APPRECIATED?

I have said the rupee or currency is a measure of value and a civilized Government of a commercial country is bound to keep it constant and fixed in relations to the measures of the other countries. In 1872 the rupee measured 24 d. 2 1-2 francs, 2 marks and 50 cents of the United States Dollar. In 1903 it measures 16d, 1 3-4 francs, 1 1-3 marks and 33 cents. This is not appreciation, I call it depreciation of 1-3d. Is the rupee fictitious? If it is fictitious with silver in it of the price of 42 d. per oz. then the francs and the American dollars with silver in them of 6½d. per oz are more fictitious still. Yet we have never heard the Frenchman and the Americans say so. If the rupee is fictitious then the Government Paper has no value at all. But you demur to that and say the Government Paper has the Government of India at the back of it who have lien on all India and all its assets. The rupee has also all that behind it and more. It has besides silver of the value of 42d. per oz. gold in the currency department and a gold reserve in London. How can you call the rupee fictitious when all the silver there [illegible] was all bought at a price much higher, 42d. If some portion was bought at a lower rate recently the difference between the price of 42d is preserved intact in gold. You say if the rupee is barred or melted the value is only 22d, But why should you? You do burn currency notes and if you do the value is [illegible]. You do not object to put tariffs on foreign goods to equalize the cost of your home made goods. Why should you then object to the protection of rupees against depreciation of their cost value? If for a certain quantity of produce a larger number of depreciated rupees could bring prosperity to the ryots, then the ryots of India must have got enriched between the years of 1872 and 1902 beyond the dreams of avarice. India forms an integral part in the commercial system of the world, connected by steam and telegraph, and will be very soon by telephones and Marconi's telegraphy which will enable a merchant sitting in his office at Yokohama to tube his orders direct to his agents in the interior markets of India. There is not an article produced in India that has not an export price on the table of the markets of the world. A fall or rise of a few cents in the price of cotton at Liverpool or New York is responded to by the markets of India. A rise or fall of a penny per cental of wheat in Liverpool or Hull agitates the markets of Scind and the Punjab. Therefore what quantity of produce the ryots of India sold in 1872 for rupees ten the self same quantity the ryots of the world sold for a pound sterling; and what quantity of produce the ryots of the world sell still to-day for a pound sterling the self same quantity the ryots of India sell for 15 rupees. It is contended and the controversy has not ended that the income per head of population in India is somewhere between 20 and 33 rupees per annum. Sailing midway and taking the income per head at 25 rupees the total income of a population of 30 crores is Rs. 750 crores of which 7-8th must have been spent in the consumption of food. But as the ryots of India get 50 percent more rupees for their produce to-day than they did in the year 1872 it is equal to an increase of about 200 crores per annum which extended to the last 20 years would make an enormous total of 4000 crores. Where are they? Not with the ryots. The last famine found them with more debts than assets. Are they with the sowcars? How could they be? Lord Curzon put the hoarded wealth accumulated in the whole past history of India at 325 crores, the idea is scouted. Compared with the capitalists of the world

THE CAPITALISTS OF INDIA

are a poor lot and however much they may be abused their returns are poor, compared with the risks they run. Are they paid to Government for Land Revenue? The Land Revenue paid to Government in 1872 was 20 1-2 crores of rupees equal to £20 1-2 millions sterling including Burma of then. The Land Revenue paid in the year 190 was excluding the excess from enlarged Burma, £16 millions sterling equal to 24 crores of rupees, or 4 1-2 millions less in sterling and 3 1-2 crores more in depreciated rupees.

Therefore that a depreciated currency could benefit the ryots is a delusion and a snare. A ryot who has put his land in cotton and who if he gets 50 percent more depreciated rupees for his cotton has to pay to other ryots 50 per cent. more for his rice, dal and wheat and 50 per cent more for his clothes copperpots and agricultural implements. The utmost you can say of him is that if he is not enriched by a depreciated currency he also is not impoverished. But a depreciated currency has brought in its train untold hardships in the households of labor and very heavy losses to the funded and circulating capital. In labor I include all who make their living by salaries and wages; the Government servants from highest to the lowest; all Railway employees; all employed at private offices, banks and individuals all professors schoolmasters, all the members of the learned profession, and engineers, and all skilled and unskilled labourers and mill hands, The scale of salaries at the different grades of Government services has not increased between 1872 and 1902; nor at the railways, private offices and banks; nor in the houses of learning, nor has the scale of fees of the learned professions increased. But if the wages of labourers at some large manufacturing towns have increased between 1872 and 1902 the percentage is not even equal to the rise in wages of the skilled and unskilled labourers of the gold currency countries between the same periods. All have therefore to pay 50 percent more for their living to-day than in 1872 without any addition to their incomes. A 1,000 rupees Government Paper that sold in London in 1872 at £100 sells to-day at £66. All the circulating capital has lost 33 per cent of its purchasing power; and a widow and her children who were left an yield of Rs. 100 in 1872 from funds every month that income does not go further to-day than Rs. 66. The price of rice the staple food of India which taking at 100 in the years 1871-75 sells to-day at 159, or while the people of gold currency countries are still paying to-day for their rice what they paid in 1872 the people of India pay Rs. 15 for what they paid Rs. 10 in 1872. We had contracted upto 1872 and since foreign debt for wars railways, and public works. The whole debt is automatically increased by 50 per cent. We bought our rupees at 24d. and are now selling at 16d. Add to that compensation to the foreign servants India has to pay to make up for the depreciation of our rupees. If these are the consequences of the reduction of our measure of value from 24d. to 16d. by

THE LAISSEZ FAIRE POLICY,

of the Government of India between 1872 and 1893 let us see what an eldorado India would be, our economists contemplate to make by allowing the rupee to go down to its silver value which is nearer 8d. The ryot would neither be enriched nor impoverished he will only count rupees in larger numbers on both sides of account for the same common denomination of the pound sterling. While the cost of living of all else will be doubled. They will have to pay double for their food, double for their clothes and every other necessity of life without a corresponding rise in the incomes. The holders of Government and Corporation's loans will be impoverished, for the yield on them will go only half the length of the whole now, as if their interest automatically reduced itself to half. The circulating capital will lose half its purchasing power and thereby reduce the resources of the trades and industries by half. Our foreign debt will jump up from 500 crores to 1000 crores and the payment for foreign service will be automatically doubled. India remits every year 17 millions pounds sterling to pay for interest on foreign debts and foreign services equal to 25 1-2 crores of rupees which will automatically double to 51 crores. What are the ways and means for raising these 25 1-2 crores of rupees? Add to that compensation to foreign servants in the country. There will cost more than a brass farthing as some people are pleased to say in newspapers. These gentlemen try to make the cost of our living double without showing us the way of doubling our incomes. It is only the last of the burden. We will have to find about 32 crores more by taxation for foreign debt and foreign services. These will be the results of allowing the rupee to go down to its silver value 8d. What is the compensation for such tremendous tribulations? That the mill agents may have a few years more of their precious commissions and planters may reap their fancied advantage, If we do not export about 9 crores rupees yarn we will certainly export instead 7 crores cotton. To those who argue that the ryots will get more rupees for the produce they export, I would advise them to re-learn their vulgar fractions to reduce things different to a common denomination. The argument is too silly for a serious answer. Export and import are a mere barter. A country is like an individual from the proceeds of the one he buys the other. The ryots never export. They sell to sowcars often before the produce is reaped. The sowcars re-sell without knowing whether it is for export or for home consumption. Our export is a mere bagatelle compared with our home or internal trade which is seven times larger. The exporter barters his wares with something India wants. If the proceeds are more rupees for a pound sterling the payment is more rupees for a pound sterling. But they say the ryots do not use imports. India imported last year 81 crores merchandise of which

Rs.		
109	lakhs	apparel
148	do	for silk manufactures
111	do	precious stones and pearls
87	do	spirits
50	do	beer
46	do	horses

make a total of 6 crores and 11 lacs. This is the sum total of what one could say the ryots do not use. But perhaps with the exception of beer the superior ryots purchase even these. The whole of the rest of import is for general use. Cotton manufactures, petroleum and sugar alone came up to 42 1-2 crores. If a depreciated currency could benefit any country France and the United States of America would have adopted silver currency long ago. They are the most logical Nations of the world, and are always fully alive to their interests. France has the largest amount of silver coin per head of population and the United States of America is the largest producer of silver. It is true the ryot is poor or very poor, but a depreciated currency will not help him; but even if it did, you have no right to rob Peter to pay Paul. The whole population of India is very poor and the cause is the pressure of population without bodily energy or mental resourcefulness. It is sinful to think but I cannot help having often thought that were it not for the paraphernalia of civilization, steam and telegraph, Nature would have adjusted the population to the extent of subsistence by plagues and famines. But facing the facts as they are why should not there arise now as in the past, Prophets Russees and Incarnations to preach a contrary doctrine; that to marry is to sin, that to marry before the age of thirty is to sin without redemption and therefore that for half of a family that marries the other half should remain celibate to pray for its forgiveness.

THE NEW VICAR OF ST. JOHN'S, DARWEN.

A CLERGYMAN WELL KNOWN IN BOMBAY.

THE "Darwen Gazette," Lancashire, says:—The Rev. F. W. Goodyer-Pain who has been appointed by the Bishop of Manchester to succeed the Rev. H. H. Moore as vicar of St. John's, Darwen, is at the present time senior curate of All Saint's, Oxford street, one of the chief land-marks of Manchester, and noted for its musical services. He has laboured in the parish having also charge of the Mission Church and district of St. Mathew's for nearly seven years. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Fraser in 1885, and priest by the present Bishop of Manchester in the following year His first curacy was All Souls', Manchester, where he served for three years proceeding to the parish of the Sacred Trinity, Salford, as senior curate for a term of six years. Owing to the ill health and the long and repeated absence of the Rector, Mr. Goodyer-Pain was practically in charge of the parish, and was mainly instrumental in the erection of the new day-schools, and the restoration of the church. The reverend gentleman has also held the curacies of St. George's, Hulme, and St Thomas's, Beedleton. He was appointed acting chaplain to H. M's. Forces by the Secretary for War, 1898-1900, and accompanied the troops to India, Aden, and Egypt, and has also acted as temporary chaplain to the late Lord Addington, at Addington, Bucks. He has had a large measure of foreign experience, having in fact been born in India, during the stormy and perilous days of the great Mutiny, when he and his relatives narrowly escaped destruction. His father, Major Charles Pain of Winchester, Hants, who retired from active service many years ago, served in the Bombay Engineers, and the new Vicar received his education at the Bishop's High School, at Poona and at St Alban Hall (Merton College), Oxford. Previous to his ordination Mr. Goodyer-Pain held the appointment of Classical Master at the Cathedral High-School, Bombay, and was licensed by the Bishop of Bombay to officiate as voluntary reader at the railway depot and workshops at Parel and the Harbour Mission, Bombay. He has also had experience of mission work among the natives of India and since his ordination has shown a lively interest in foreign missions by preaching and speaking on their behalf. In co-operation with Bishop Dart of New Westminster and the Rev. A. J. P. French of Chota Nagpur, Mr. Goodyer-Pain was the founder of the Manchester Junior Clergy S. P. G, which came into existence shortly after the London Association. During the late Dean Oakley's tenure of office he frequently officiated at Manchester Cathedral and preached the annual sermon on behalf of the S. P. G.

The Rev. F. W. Goodyer-Pain is the brother of Mr, Chas, Pain, custom's manager at Castle Rock.

FIRE AT RALSTON MANSION-HOUSE.

AN alarming and destructive fire broke out at Ralston Mansion-House, near Paisley, the residence of Sir Charles Cayzer, M. P., on the 20th ult. The mansion-house is situated on the Glasgow Road, some two miles from Paisley. It is a large and finely arranged building, the frontage being fully 150ft. rising two storeys from the basement flat, with the south-west and north-east wings slightly jutting out from the central block. It was in the south-west wing that the outbreak took place, and it is supposed to have originated in woodwork close to the winter conservatory stove and thence travelled to a bedroom on the top floor. The danger was first observed by the head house maid. Pending the arrival of Paisley Fire Brigade the butler and servants used every effort to subdue the flames, though in this they were not successful. The brigade, however, under the command of Captain M'Naughton, were quickly at Ralston, and, getting a plentiful supply of water from an ornamental pond they soon had several jets playing on the flames. It was for a time thought that they would be able to confine the outbreak to the front portion of the wing, but the fire had unfortunately, got a hold on the adjoining bed room, and the strong breeze which prevailed simply carried the flames into another bedroom to the rear of the south wing, a portion of the building which is three storeys in height. The situation had now become extremely alarming, and, realising this danger Captain M'Naughton considered it advisable to get additional assistance and on his recommendation the Glasgow Queen's Park Brigade and the Messrs. Coats of Paisley Brigade, as well as the Salvage Corps, were summoned. The united brigades working splendidly together soon got the flames, under in the south wing. But immediately afterwards it was found that the tower in the central block had also caught fire. Here, however the flames were happily seen in time, and the firemen soon had them extinguished. In addition to the destruction of three large rooms by fire and the damage to the roof, great loss has been caused by water. Whilst the outbreak was at its worst a large number of valuable articles were removed for safety by the Salvage Corps. The loss which is covered by insurance will amount to several thousands of pounds.

THE WEATHER.

(BY, TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 13.

Friday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and north-west and central India and has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. The residual depression in the Punjab and a depression at the foot of the Central Himalayas have both filled up. The primary depression which was in the east Central Provinces yesterday is to-day in lower Bengal and has given showers in Bengal and Assam. Light falls of snow are reported from Kashmir and light showers in the Upper India hills and sub-montane districts. Burdwan has received one inch, and Ranikhet and Sonemarg half an inch. Thick cloud is still reported from Kashmir, but skies have cleared in the upper India hills and plains, and fine weather with unusually low temperature prevails in north-west India. The depression in Bengal may give thunderstorms in east Bengal and Assam during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole country. Pressure is unusually high in Sind but shows signs of falling.

Winds are north-westerly or north-easterly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Aurangabad and Ratnagiri.

Temperature is cooler than usual in all districts except in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, where it is about normal. The maximum ranged from 71° at Lahore to 102° at Cuddapah and the minimum from 45 at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudless. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None has been recorded at any station.

Weather continues fine and settled.

F. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GROVER.

It is of course, generally known that Mr. Frederick Grover, Consulting Engineer, Leeds, is now in Calcutta in connection with what is called the smoke nuisance, Mr. Grover was appointed by Lord George Hamilton, at the request of H. E. the Viceroy, but is at present acting under the instructions of the Government of Bengal. He is a director of the Forgrove Machinery Company, Limited, and a recognised authority on questions relating to steam boilers and smoke, his services being much sought after in the making of tests, the preparation of reports on smoke consuming appliances and the giving of expert evidence in case of legal proceedings.

Mr. Grover was interviewed at the Grand Hotel, where he is staying, by a representative of the "Englishman." Asked if much was being done in England in the matter of dealing with the smoke nuisance, Mr. Grover said:—"There are various smoke appliances on the home market and we have also a good system of supervision, a smoke inspector being appointed in all large manufacturing centres to report on the smoke nuisance. In Leeds in particular we prosecute a stoker if he is found to make smoke with a boiler which is fitted with proper smoke consuming apparatus, and whether it is a proper smoke consuming apparatus or not is very largely left to the decision of the smoke inspector. If the smoke inspector should go into a factory and find that he himself is unable to prevent smoke then he prosecutes the owner for not putting in an apparatus that is suitable."

SMOKE CONSUMING DEVICES.

Will it be necessary to enforce such stringent measures here?

Before making any such suggestions I shall be particularly guarded to assure myself that an apparatus can be applied in India to stop the smoke. I would like it to be distinctly understood that whatever the experience may be at home I recognise very fully that conditions in India may be very different. I can say nothing at the present moment with regard to the measures that I may think necessary, nor shall I be in a position to do so until I have investigated very fully, and in sympathy with the manufacturers, the conditions that exist here.

Are there any really effective smoke consuming appliances on the market?

There are several, but they require to be used with discrimination. What I mean is this: Suppose a boiler is being forced, it may be that an apparatus that would stop smoke on a boiler being normally fired would entirely fail to stop it on a boiler that was being forced. That is why so many differences of opinion exist as to the value of the various smoke consuming appliances because the people who use them don't understand their correct application. What I have often found is that one man gets an apparatus and says "This just suits my case and stop the smoke splendidly." His friend without any regard to the conditions under which they are working says if the apparatus will smoke it will stop mine. I will get it." Without consulting anyone who knows he instals an apparatus which entirely fails. Thus you get two extreme men; one goes about extolling the apparatus to the skies and another condemning it without measure. A third man who hears them thinks both prejudiced and can make nothing of it. The truth of course is that it has been applied in one case where it is suitable, and in the other, it is entirely unsuitable. That is where, in the selection of apparatus it is necessary to have some one who understands his business to advise what is wanted. There is no doubt in those cases where boilers are pressed hard for steam raising that the question of getting rid of the smoke is a very difficult one. With regard to the English practice—and I say this reservedly, and only applying to English practice, as I don't know it may be out here—I can confidently affirm that mechanical stoking not only increases the evaporation power of the boiler, but also increases the efficiency of the boiler. It is a great advantage at home because every colliery turns out a large amount of slack which you cannot handle by hand but is very suitable for a mechanical stoker. You can burn that coal probably at half the price it costs for ordinary steam coal and get very good results from it indeed In this country, again, one great difference seems to be that there is a large percentage of ash in the Indian coals. In England we consider ten per cent. of ash a large amount, but the percentage is much higher here.

How does that affect the question?

In the matter of draught. To get the same power out of coal a greater draught is probably required to burn up the Indian coal than would be wanted at home with possibly less coal.

Would that also mean more smoke?

Thick smoke is owing to a greater proportion of volatile constituents. Welsh coal is much higher in fixed carbon than Indian coal. That is one of the causes of the smokiness of the coal here. The ash interferes with the inter-mixture of the air and having so much dead matter on the grate will tend to increase the quantity of smoke.

MECHANICAL VS. HAND STOKING.

Are mechanical stokers as economical as hand stoking?

If they are properly worked they should pay. They have over and over again been proved to yield a good return on the cost of installation and working I understand mechanical stoking has not been a success in Calcutta and am very much interested in investigating the causes of its reported failure.

Is it in general use at home?

A large number of mechanical stokers are used, for instance the Leeds Corporation Electrical Supply have mechanical stokers to all their boilers. Not only that but the coal hoppers are fed automatically and the ash itself is removed in the same way.

Of course labour is much cheaper here than at home?

That I am perfectly aware of, but apart from the labour question my experience is that with mechanical stoking you so increase evaporation that with four boilers converted from hand mechanical stoking should approach the work of five boilers hand stokid, Further there is no loss in the actual boiler efficiency in effecting this increase in the evaporation power, The reason for this is as sound in theory as I have found it so in practice, Why the efficiency of a boiler when mechanically stoked is so much increased is because the air supply to the furnace is regulated on the most economical line, By hand firing the air supply varies unconsciously according to the manner of stoking. Thick fires mean a diminished air supply with a uniform draught; on the contrary thin fires would mean an enhanced air supply with a uniform draught. These factors are entirely at the mercy of the stoker. In addition to these disturbing influences fires required to be raked in order to keep the boilers free from clinker: the fire doors are constantly opened for putting on fresh coal and with these influences at work all of them entirely under the control of the stoker. It is hardly to be wondered at that very anomalous results should be frequently recorded in hand firing tests. In the case of mechanical stoking the above disturbing elements largely vanish, for it is possible to maintain the uniform thickness of fire to remove the clinker by automatic traverse of the bars and to obviate entirely the necessity for opening the fire doors.

CO-OPERATION OF THE MILL OWNERS.

"Are there any other directions where improvement may be looked for?

"The economy of combustion as revealed by the analyses of furnace gases appears to have been neglected in this country. I am of opinion that the analyses of the flue gases, if properly understood, give the key to the whole question of the economy of combustion of fuel to steam boilers. The analysis is not difficult and when results are understood they throw a very great light on conditions of draught, air supply, faulty brick work and smok.

"How long do you propose to remain in India?

"For four months, at any rate, and at the end of that time I shall report to Government. At present I am gleaning information with regard to the conditions that obtain locally, and I have the very hearty co-operation of some of the mills that have I understand been committing the greatest offence. I feel quite sure that with the assistance of the owners of the mills we shall effect something to reduce the smoke. It is a great pleasure to me to find that these gentlemen connected with the mills do not regard me as a policeman but as one who has come out to advise and co-operate with them in every way I can in the reduction of the smoke nuisance and I feel particularly fortunate in the fact that the Government has associated me with Mr. C. A. Walsh Inspector of Factories, whose knowledge of the prevailing conditions I find to be of very great assistance.—"Englishman."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted durin 1902-03......	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 14th February 1903—	
By Council Bills	14,667,938
By Gold	500,273
Balance to be remitted from 15th Feb. 1903 to 31st March 1903......	1,331,789

THE REVD. G. E. M. Tenge, Bishop Designate of Nagpur, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the P. and O mail steamer Egypt from England.

REPORTS received from the Seistan Boundary Commission state that preliminary surveys and examination into the irrigation canals are proceeding. The local Persian officers show a desire to co-operate in the proceedings.

THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. BECKETT'S AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons on February 23rd the debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Beckett, who moved an amendment regretting that the organisation of our land forces was unsuited to the needs of the empire, and declaring that no appropriate gain in strength and efficiency had resulted from the recent increases in military expenditure. After explaining that he proceeded to attack the War Department, not the Government, he proceeded to argue that the army corps scheme of the Secretary for War was unsound in principle and ruinous in practice. He believed that for an expenditure of £20,000,000 we might have an Army more suited to our needs than the present organisation, which cost £30,000,000. He questioned whether the military authorities approved Mr. Brodrick's scheme, which had sprung, he suggested, from the right hon. gentlemen's brain, just as Minerva sprang fully equipped from the head of Jupiter. This scheme, he maintained, would not remove the defects in our military system which the war in South Africa revealed, and it involved a huge expenditure which would have no adequate results. The Secretary for War had disregarded the salutary principle that the protection of the country was the business of the Navy in the first place, and in the second of the citizen Army, He regretted that the volunteers had not received more encouragement from the War Office, and condemned the new regulations under which they had been brought. The increase of the expenditure on the Army was out of all proportion to the increase of the population and of our trade, and it exposed us to the risk of a reaction resulting in a dangerous parsimony. In any case, if the total sum spent on the Army and Navy was to be £60,000,000, the greater part of it ought to go to the Navy. The Army corps, which existed so largely on paper, could no doubt be defended as perfect organisations as long as they were not asked to go anywhere and to do anything. It was only in South Africa that an Army corps could be established with advantage. The new system increased the difficulty of obtaining recruits, and as a matter of fact, the army corps were being filled with what had been described at an expensive trash. As this was a national issue he hoped that national interests would be allowed to override those of party, and that the crack of the Ministerial whips would not be heard if the House proceeded to a division.

Major Seely who seconded the amendment, objected to Mr. Brodrick's scheme because it committed the country to as large an expenditure upon the Army as upon the Navy. A Navy, he observed, could not be improvised, whereas if a people were trained in the use of arms an army for home defence could be improvised as had been seen in South Africa. The proposed Regular Army would be too large for the country's needs and beyond its means. He dwelt on the difficulty of obtaining more than a certain number of good recruits under a system of voluntary service, and advocated the plan of training every man to arms. In that plan lay our way to safety. He disapproved of the expenditure of money to obtain recruits who were below the recognised standard, when the money could be more profitably spent in developing the Intelligence Department. But the chief objection to the army corps scheme was that it confused the functions of a foreign service army with those of a volunteer army. The Government were trying to convert the Volunteers into sham Regulars, with the result that the country was losing the services of many men who could be useful to it, More money ought to be spent on the Navy; the Regular Army ought to be reduced, and for home defence the people should be asked to assume the burden of voluntary service.

Sir C. Dilke was also of opinion that the primacy of the Navy must at all hazards be secured. The mover of the amendment had, he argued, greatly understated the actual cost of the Army. All other European countries were increasing their expenditure on their fleets as compared with their army expenditure, while we, whose safety depended upon the Navy, were doing the exact opposite.

MR. BRODRICK'S REPLY.

Mr. Brodrick, after reminding the House that every Minister who had attempted to introduce Army reforms had been attacked, sought to show that his critics did not agree as to the changes that should be effected. One school of thought, for example, held that our Army for foreign service was too large while another held that it was too small. He could not rely on divergent exhortations and inconsistent advice. The experience of the war, bitter as it was appeared to have been soon forgotten; the straits to which we were put in 1899 and 1900 had apparently slipped from the memory of members. In February 1900 the leader of the Opposition declared that the Army was not large enough, although at the time 120,000 men were in South Africa or on the way there, and although they were soon to be followed by 130 000 more. Yet now he, as Secretary for War, was impeached for proposing to have ready 120,000 men for service abroad in certain contingencies. As to the Volunteers, it was necessary that they should be trained in time of peace, for an army without organisation was a mob. He assured the House that no demands would be made on the Volunteers that would be likely to lead to a considerable permanent diminution of the force. As to the army corps, they were only organisations of forces already existing, and his scheme was not responsible for any large increase of expenditure. In the last six years 54 000 men had been added to the Army; but this was not done under his scheme which was responsible only for an addition of 5,000. The merits which he claimed for his proposals were those of organisation and decentralisation. The scheme was far advanced, but of course, not yet in perfect working order. Of the Fourth Army Corps Lord Grenfell would assume command on April 1. On the subject of recruiting he was able to supply reassuring figures, Our normal number of recruits used to be 35,000 in 1900 and 1901 exceptional years, it rose to 45,000 and 46,000 but last year it rose to 51,000. Of these recruits only 16 per cent, were "specials." The result was that in every department of the Army the Infantry excepted we were over strength, In view of these satisfactory figures as regards recruiting he had been able to raise the standard of height in some branches of the Service and to stop all recruiting of specials for infantry. After explaining what had been done already in the direction of decentralisation, he said that in a few years delegation would be the key of our Army system—a very satisfactory change. The Military Intelligence Department had been strengthened, and would be extended, Complaint had been made that the cost of the Army had increased by £10,000,000. and there was no corresponding increase of strength or efficiency. He would tell the House how the money was spent. There was the pay, &c., of the 54,000 additional Regular troops and of 11,000 Colonial troops; 11,000 horses had been purchased; £1,250,000. had been absorbed by the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, and the expenditure on stores and clothing and non-effective charges accounted for considerable sums. It was items like these that the House would have to cut down if it desired to reduce the amount of the Estimates. The three years' service system, with the increase of pay, he believed would be economical in the end; for it would lead to the formation of large Reserve, so that it would become possible to have a minimum number of men with the colours. Defending the standard of numbers which he had set up, he remarked that the weaker a country's army was the greater became the danger of foreign complications; and he declined to take the view that the danger of Russian interference on the north eastern frontier of India was merely a bugbear. He appealed to the House, in considering this vastly important subject, to allowed policy to prevail, and to put aside for the time being all prejudice against the War Office.

Mr. Yerburgh endorsed the views of the mover and seconder of the amendment, while Col., Legge said he should vote against it. Mr. C. Lowther, while disapproving of the policy of the Secretary for War, could not bring himself to go into the lobby against the Government.

At the evening sitting Mr. Wylie urged the claims of the Volunteers to more sympathetic treatment, and Mr. Munro-Ferguson, after referring to the difficulty of finding adequate manœuvring ground in Great Britain, mentioned as an attractive proposal the suggestion in the "Times" that an army corps might be stationed with advantage in South Africa.

Col. Kemp having spoken strongly against Mr. Brodrick's scheme, Sir E. Grey, who disclaimed any desire to oppose the Government on this occasion from party motives, insisted that the army corps scheme was wasteful and dangerous because it aimed at something which was not required or suited to the needs of the empire. Had the Government, he asked, ever formulated a settled policy of national requirements? Had they ever considered what part the Navy and the Army would play in war respectively? There was no sign that they had thought out the needs of the empire. A series of most interesting letters on the subject had recently appeared in the "Times." As far as he could see, the Government proposed to keep at home a larger force than could be wanted, and in Great Britain this force could not be trained. He was in favour of having a citizen army to repel raids, believing that if the people's patriotism were appealed to they would respond nobly, and would flock to the Militia and Volunteers. Then let there be a clear separation between the citizen army and the Regular Army. The latter ought to be small, compact, and efficient, with a large staff whose members might be entrusted with the duty of training the auxiliary forces. Where, he wondered was a large Regular British Army likely to be wanted in future? It was incredible that we should ever be at war with the United States; and, for his part, he believed India to be impregnable against any attacks by Russia, A great Army was, therefore, not wanted for the West or the East. In the case of a European war it was clear that we must rely on the Navy. Two years ago the House and the country were rushed into the acceptance of the Army scheme, but since then there had been time to reflect and the scheme had been condemned. The country was becoming alarmed about the national expenditure. That alarm was the force behind this amendment. Needless expenditure ought not to be incurred, for there was a danger lest the people might be brought to think that the obligations of empire were too big.

After a speech by Sir C. Welby and another by Mr Guest, who associated himself with the adverse critics of the Army scheme on the Ministerial side of the House, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Churchill, and the House adjourned at five minutes past 12 o'clock.

The debate was resumed on February 24th by Mr. Churchill, who expressed the view that the Secretary of State for War had described in terms unduly eulogistic the progress of his army corps scheme. Quite recently Lord Hardwicke, the Under Secretary, he reminded the House, had confessed that the army corps were to a large extent merely paper organisations. The debate had shown, he affirmed, that there was a general agreement upon several vital points. They all agreed that in the distribution of imperial funds for the country's defence the Navy must have the larger share; most of them held that a large Regular Army was not wanted for home defence, for which purpose greater reliance ought to be placed on the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, and that the policy which had resulted in alienating many volunteers was not well conceived. He denied that the strength of our Army had increased in proportion to the growth of military expenditure from £18,000,000. to £30,000,000. If we had the command of the sea, we could do with fewer soldiers; if we had not that command then we ought to have more ships. With a supreme Navy military unpreparedness for war could be retrieved. A large reduction in the number of men on the establishment was therefore possible.

Major Rasch, who regarded the amendment as inopportune, said that credit was due to the War Office for the formation of the new Militia Reserve and of the Royal Garrison regiments, and especially for its efforts to solve the recruiting problem.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, after remarking that it was a pity that a question of this kind should be treated as a party question, reminded the House that when the army corps scheme was introduced he pointed out that action taken at a time of panic was seldom successful, and that it was undesirable that the nation should be led to regard itself as one dependent upon military power. In his opinion the Secretary for War took too serious a view of his army corps. His plan, however well suited to the circumstances of continental nations, was unsuited to Great Britain. Referring to the proposal in the 'Times' that an army corps should be established in South Africa, he asked the authorities to hesitate before they adopted it, for the change would have a prejudicial effect on recruiting, and it would be as easy, or easier, to transport an army from this country to India or elsewhere as from South Africa. Replying to criticisms passed on the linked battalion system by Mr, Churchill, he denied that the system had broken down, and declared that it had been successful. After deprecating comparisons between the expenditure on the Navy and the expenditure on the Army, he said he recognised that the Navy had the first claim upon us and must be maintained in full efficiency. Our military expenditure promised to exceed the patience, endurance, and possibly the resources of the people. The first thing that must be done was to ascertain what really were the military requirements of the country; and he trusted that this matter would be taken in hand by the Cabinet Council of Defence. The addition of officers representing the combatant departments to that Council was a new departure, the expediency of which he questioned as it was calculated to diminish the responsibility of the Cabinet in respect of the nation's expenditure. Having drawn attention to the difficulty of cutting down Army expenditure when once it had been sanctioned, he impressed upon the Government that the country expected them to recognise fully the claims of the auxiliary forces, which should be trained efficiently, but not overburdened.

Mr, C. Hobhouse doubted whether we could fulfil our imperial obligations and at the same time reduce our military expenditure to any considerable extent; and Sir J. Colomb, holding that it would not be consistent with the dignity of the House to upset an army scheme which it had recently assented to deliberately, explained that he could not vote for the amendment. He was followed by Sir J. Dickson Poynder, who declaimed against Mr. Brodrick's scheme in a long speech, which was interrupted by the suspension of the sitting and resumed at nine o'clock.

Mr. Boscawen, in demanding that a fair trial should be given to the Ministerial policy, pointed out the dangers to which the country would expose itself if it were to reduce the number of its Regular toops in the belief that efficient substitutes could always be supplied by the auxiliary forces in time of war. Capt. Sinclair complained that the Government, in increasing the cost of the Army, had disregarded the interests of the taxpayers; while Lord A. Compton maintained that the Regular Army which it was proposed to keep up was none too large for the work it would have to do.

Mr. Asquith after remarking that the debate which had taken place was of much greater significance than the division which would follow it, said the questions which the House must ask itself were whether the 54,000 men who had been added to the Army were really required and whether the work to which they would be put could not be performed as effectively by the auxiliary forces. What were the main objections to the reforms of the Secretary for War? In the first place, the composite problem of national defence had been approached from the military side only, while the Navy, which ought to have had a predominant voice in the matter, had not been consulted. In a country which had always depended, and which must depend, upon sea power it was not necessary to keep a large body of Regular troops for the purpose of repelling invasion. Home defence ought to be left mainly to the auxiliary forces; but this rational idea of home defence was rendered difficult of realisation by the army corps scheme, under which an unduly large number of Regular troops would be maintained in this country. The whole scheme was unsuited to the special requirements of the empire, and imposed an unnecessary, and therefore unjustifiable, burden upon the taxpayer at a time when the demands made upon him were exceptionally heavy.

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

Mr. Balfour, after some preliminary remarks as to the nature of the amendment, which was in reality a Vote of Censure brought forward by gentlemen who were supposed to be ardent supporters of the Government, described the army corps system as a method of organising the military forces of the country, and argued that whether this method or that of organisation by districts was the better was a matter of relatively small importance. The real question at issue was this—Was the Army too large or not? and to this he addressed himself. The Navy in our imperial strategy was, of course, the leading and most important element, but it was irrational to infer from this that we ought always to spend a great deal more upon the fleet than upon the Army. He agreed that in the main we must rely on the Volunteers for home defence. That, indeed, was the very ground upon which the Government had proceeded in constituting their scheme. The part which the Regulars would play in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps would be largely that of stiffening the auxiliary forces, for which, he declared, the Government had done more than any of their predecessors. It was absurd for any one to say that they had undervalued the citizen soldier element in the country. In fact, this would hereafter be looked upon as a great epoch in the history of the citizen army. Justifying the organisation of three army corps for foreign service he pointed out that though the fleet could do much it could not do everything. It must be supplemented by an army, as all the great writers on sea-power recognised, in order that it might be possible to take offensive action on shore in time of war. For the defence of India a reinforcing army was absolutely necessary. A war between Russia and Great Britain was, he believed, in the last degree improbable; but remote contingencies must be provided for. It was not the problem of home defence which ought to determine the strength of the Regular Army but the demands that might be made on the services of the Army in countries far remote. There was no military authority, so far as he knew, who had studied the question who took the optimistic and sanguine view that India was naturally impregnable. The strategic position of Russia, he reminded the House, had improved year by year; and, whatever final judgment might be passed on this great problem by the Council of defence, no authority would say that in the event of a war with Russia we should not want the services of all the forces which the Government were providing. He regretted that the complexity of the military problems with which the Government had to deal should be increased by the changing temper and passions of the public and of the House of Commons. While the South African war was in progress people clamoured for more troops and organisation. Was this the lesson of the war—that we ought to have fewer troops and no organisation? The Government must refuse to reduce the strength of the Army below the strength which they deem necessary; but should it be thought right at a future time to make a change in the direction of reduction and economy it could, of course, be done. For the present the Government, believing that the forces which they had asked for were necessary, would be utterly contemptible if they consented to lower their demands. When the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat there were loud and prolonged cheers.

The amendment was rejected by 261 votes against 145—majority, 116.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON; FEB. 27.

WHEN GOVERNMENT FORGETS.

JOHN BULL, the Irishman will say, has never been quite awake in Ireland and certainly for once about eighteen months ago the Government in Ireland seems to have been asleep. Throughout nearly the whole of 1901 two suburbs of Dublin were practically without law. The districts of Clontarf and Drumcondra had been annexed to the city, and should have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police area. The Lord Lieutenant, however, probably by an oversight, retained the districts for police purposes under the old regime, leaving them to be policed by the Royal Irish Constabulary. It was not until this had been done that somebody discovered that the jurisdiction of the county magistrates had been abolished by the Corporation Act, and it came about therefore, that for nine months Clontarf and Drumcondra had no local tribunals for trying petty offences or renewing licences.

DEFYING THE POWERS THAT BE.

Governments have been defied before. Again and again Irish constituencies have hurled defiance at the House of Commons and the British Constitution by electing convicts or traitors to Parliament; and so recently as the last election we had an example from Galway. Thirty years ago the electors of Tipperary elected John Mitchel as their member, while he was serving in a convict's cell for treason, and when Parliament set aside the election Tipperary replied by electing Mitchel a second time. A commander in the Transvaal army, too, was nominated for an Irish constituency during the war, and Mr. Kruger was presented about the same time with the freedom of an Irish town.

THE WAYS OF THE L. G. B.

It is inevitable, perhaps, that with the great extension of local government, frequent conflicts should arise between the central government and the local authorities. Such a battle was fought a few years ago between the Local Government Board and an urban district council in Buckinghamshire. The council were determined that a local publican should be appointed inspector of nuisances, and the Department declined to sanction the appointment. A long correspondence ensued, in which both sides maintained their ground and for some time the nuisances existing in this Buckinghamshire parish had no inspector to inspect them. At last the dispute seemed to be ended by the death of the council's nominee and the council made a new appointment sending notice of it to the Department for its sanction, It is a startling comment on the efficiency of Government that two months after the new appointment the Local Government Board wrote to the clerk of the district council declining to sanction the appointment of the man who had lain for three months in his grave?

AT THE VILLAGE CIRCUS.

There has been no more remarkable incident, however under the Local Government Acts than that to which the attention of the House of Commons was directed soon after parish councils were called into being. In a Leicestershire parish the council was composed entirely of one party, until the other party succeeded in capturing four of the seven seats. The turn of the tide, however, did not trouble the old chairman who had lost his seat in the cataclysm which had all but swept away his party. At the first meeting of the new board he appeared in the chair as in the days which had passed, and when the majority proposed their chairman the usurper proposed another—an outsider like himself? He and his three friends voting for the outsider, the result was a tie. To settle the matter the "chairman" gave his casting vote for his own nominee, thus making his party's three votes into five? Incredible as this story seems these circumstances occurred exactly as they are related; and only the intervention of the Local Government Board brought the Gilbertian situation to an end. A Lincolnshire District Council sat all night and until seven o'clock in the morning because neither side would give way, when a tie occurred in the election of a chairman—a less creditable performance than that of another local authority which has lately decided to hold its meetings at seven o'clock in the morning for the convenience of the working men who chiefly compose it.

LONDON BEAUTIFUL.

London has need of the Vigilance Committee which is to keep its eye upon her architects and builders. It is too late, perhaps to hope that Westminster Abbey will ever get the spire which was designed for it, or that the City will wake up one morning so ashamed of the ugly Griffin which guards its gates that the Griffin will come down; and there are, no doubt, a thousand ugly blots on the face of the capital which the most gentle hand and the most gifted artist can never remove. But there is work in spite of them, for the Architectural Vigilance Committee, and with its aid, if London had on her side a man with half the strenuousness and genius of Mr. Chamberlain, the world's greatest city might still be made worthy of the thousand years of its past, and of the proud place it holds still as a factor in the life of the world.

ART AND THE CITY.

The vigilant artists may see to it, at all events, that if ever London builds a new St. Paul's it shall have an approach worthy of its greatness, and shall not be built round a corner so as to be invisible until one is almost at its doors. Even now it would be worth while pulling down Ludgate-hill to build it up again, so that the front of St. Paul's could be seen from the bottom, but a County Council which has not enough love of art to beautify its tramcars not likely to have spirit enough even if it had the power, to destroy a dozen shops for the sake of a splendid approach to the noblest cathedral in the kingdom.

TOWARDS AN IDEAL LONDON.

Now that the yearning of London to be made beautiful is to have articulate expression, the powers that be may not be so heedless of it. With the people no longer dumb, the powers may be no longer deaf. Some day, perhaps, our streets will be lined with statues, and the visitor to the world's capital will not be puzzled by the dirty monuments of nonentities which look down on a few back streets or peep out from fountains. When that day comes the great figures who stand out in our island story, the men and women who have made and moulded England and her Empire, will have a gallery of their own by London's river and the Victoria Embankment—if the rubbish of which it is made will bear them—will be lined with a hundred noble images of the great Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotsmen whom the world delights to honour.

LONDON BY NIGHT.

London by night will not be one huge advertisement of somebody's whisky or somebody's soap, and the people will be so proud of the city's fair fame that such things will disappear as if by miracle under the spell of the magic wand which the artists will wave over London. So, too, will disappear the dark and dismal crawling things in which the Londoner is content to ride about the streets at night. When the ideal London comes, an insulted and disgusted people will tear off the streets the foul boxes or wheels which are their only means of locomotion now, and will make it known to all the world that the end of these things is the convenience and happiness of London, and not the enriching of a handful of selfish men. In that day dark vehicles will cease to be a danger in the streets at night, and in every London bus the man whose time is money will find light enough to enable him to read.

CITY WITHOUT SMOKE.

There will be no smoke in London when the artists have their way. There need be none to-day if the engineers could have theirs. The abolition of smoke is an established scientific fact, yet smoke is ruining London, eating away her buildings, polluting her atmosphere, spoiling her monuments creating her fogs, destroying her vegetation, increasing her death rate, and in a score of ways wasting her time and wealth. The smoke on some parts of St Paul's Cathedral is two inches thick and the Houses of Parliament are crumbling slowly to decay under its influence, One of the King's doctors has declared that smoke pollutes the air of London to an extent injurious to the public health and vitality, destructive to works of art and to vegetation, and directly demoralising to the inhabitants."

WANTED, A GREAT MIND FOR LONDON

The remedy for London's ills lies after all, with London herself. Perhaps, out of her mighty populace, there may arise someday a great man with a great mind who will live and give himself for London, County Councillor, Minister, or Lord Rosebery's Dictator, he will find the work ready to his hand. He will ask why, if our battleships are smokeless, our cities cannot be smokeless too, and he will have the courage of an ancient king who hanged the man who let his chimney smoke in the Metropolis. He will ask why, if dirt is but a matter in the wrong place it is left to lie in the streets instead of lighting them, A thousand questions he will ask, and, finding his answer in the book of universal knowledge, he will set London to work to apply the wisdom that she has to the solution of all her problems. When the Man with the Idea comes London will be worthy of the poet's song, The idea, after all, is all but the ideal.

ST. NICHOLAS for March is full of stories and good things. "Mother's Wolf Story" is a blood-curdling experience of a little girl in snowy winter woods. It has a big frontispiece and several illustrations, There are four sketches and a true story, all with pictures, a serial about "King Arthur and his Knights," Nature and Science for young folks, mostly about trees and insects that sleep in the winter, lots of funny verses with delightful illustrations, and all about awards for prizes, and books, and reading, besides a good set of riddles, not too easy to be guessed.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

A curious rumour is given currency to in the columns of the "Englishman" regarding trade between Russia and Afghanistan. It is to the effect that the "Russian Governor"—a shadowy personage, whose name and residence is not given—has prevailed upon Kazi "Saddullah," (presumably Saad-ud-Din), Governor of Herat, to recommend the Amir to open direct trade relations between Herat and Turkestan and Russia. It is added that Russian goods are said to be daily becoming more common in Afghanistan, and that they have been described as "more beautiful, more durable and cheaper" than British goods. This prevalence of Russian articles is described as being all the more noted by the people as in the reign of the late Amir they were scarcely ever seen. The authority for this story is not forthcoming, but certainly Saad-ud-Din would seem to be the last man in Afghanistan who would think of establishing friendly relations with the Russians. The Governor of Herat dislikes all Europeans impartially, and he knows quite well the insidious character of Russian intrigue. He would scarcely, therefore, play into the hands of the Tsar's Government by making the recommendations referred to above. As a matter of fact trade between Afghanistan and Russia is not prohibited by the Kabul authorities. Abdur Rahman permitted kafilas to travel by certain well-known routes on which he had established custom posts, and this arrangement still obtains. Traders are not allowed to cross the frontier from either side, except at points along these routes, and Russians are well aware of this. They, too, have their own customs cordon, and their high tariff tariff on goods from India has killed off our trade with the Central Asian Khanates, the heavy transit dues charged by the Afghan authorities also contributing to this end. But the late Amir had no other object in view than to increase his fiscal revenues; whereas the Russians aimed, and still aim at keeping all goods from India out of the bazars of Bokhara, Tashkent and Samarkand. Now that they have succeeded in doing this, they wish to enter the markets of Afghanistan and by a system of liberal bounties to traders they have certainly expanded their trade with the Herat Province and Aghan Turkish in the last two or three years. A good deal of this traffic goes via Mashed, curiously enough, which would seem to point to successful smuggling across the Perso-Afghan frontier. The "Novoye Vremya:" it should be noted, says that the Afghan authorities do everything in their power to prevent the development of trade with Russia, and that this is the reason of the Persian route, with double duties being taken: but the theory as to smuggling probably furnishes the correct explanation. Leaving however, these side issues out of consideration we must decline to believe that a typical Afghan of the Saad-ad-Din type would have anything to say to overtures from Russian officials across the border.—"Pioneer."

THE DUTIES ON SUGAR.

A Customs Circular states:—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the amount, as ascertained and determined by him, of the excess referred to in subsection (1) of section 8B, sub-section (3) of the Indian Tariff act 1894 to be, in the case of the countries mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, the sums specified in the third column of the said schedule for the kinds of sugar specified in the second column thereof. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the said section 8B, the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st March 1903, a special duty at the rates specified in the fourth column of the said schedule, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column when imported into British India from the countries mentioned in the first column whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

THE SCHEDULE.

Countries.	Kinds of sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.	Rate of special duty per cwt.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
France	Refined sugar	1 3 4	0 9 8
	Unrefined sugar	1 0 10	0 8 5
Denmark	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18	1 1 8	0 8 10
Argentine Republic	Refined sugar	10 14 10	5 7 5
	Unrefined sugar	8 1 4	4 0 8
Russia	Refined sugar	19 1 4	9 10 8
	Unrefined sugar	11 15 8	5 15 10

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Judgment.

56-02—Malvi H and M—Jiwan Varjung and others vs Hajee Osman Hajee Oomer—Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

695-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tockersey Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M Part heard.

-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

94-03—Crawford B and Co—Herbert Ernest Kahn vs Vithaldass Runchordass.

510-02—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Morarjee Cullianjee and another—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

372-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Guibai widow and others—Shamrao and M and K B Mehta.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansooklal D and J.

15-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Soraji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

291-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewram vs Hiraobund Harakchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A Sassoon and others vs Motilal Sewram and others—Malvi H and M and Thakurdas and Co.

Long Cause.

2388-02—Payne G S and M—Abdoolally Joosub Abba and other vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehman—Little and Co—Part heard.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co—Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B & G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-08—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

333-93—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bevulker vs Narotum Anundjee—Payne G S and M.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

573-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimji—Smetham B and N.

347-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandor—Bhaishunker K and G.

405-02—In person (a pauper)—Gowlan Lukhshumibai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and other—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

197-02—B Raghavaya (for pauper)—Mahomedkhan Goolamhoosen and others vs Abdulrehman Amirudin and others—Tyabji and Co.

408-02—M B Ghosla—Sama Lukhmaojee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

622-02—Edgelow G and W—Sassamull Gangaram vs Nandlal Thakersey Gangaram and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

223-02—Mooljee B and B—Luxmidas Waghji and another vs Shamji Lilladhar and others—Bhaishankar K and G.

544-02—Jamshedji and R—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ranchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

509-19,108-01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.

185-01—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Taibai vs Narayen Hurrischundra and others—Pestonjee R and K.

31-01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Bhukandas Lallooohai and another—B Raghavaya Payne G S and M, Daphtary and F, Malvi H and M. and Hiralal D—Part heard by Mr Justice Aston.

53-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Bhundari vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee—Nanu and H.

177-03—Matubhai J and M—N C Macleod vs Wallibai widow—Little and Co.

285-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills and Co vs Rustom K R Cama—Thakurdas and Co.

283-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel—Thakurdas and Co

[illegible] H D and Co—Jamshetji Nusserwanji Tata

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Austro-Russian scheme of reforms was presented to the Grand Vizier on Saturday afternoon.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the project deals exclusively with administrative matters, is thoroughly practical, touches no tender point—imperial, racial or sectarian—and handles the whole subject most judiciously in view of satisfying the legitimate desires of the population.

The Sultan has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand his thanks for the arrest of the Macedonian Committee leaders.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

In the preamble the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia, referring to the measures decreed by the Sultan on Nov. 30 last for the administration of the Provinces of Turkey in Europe, declare that those proposals are insufficient, and recommend the adoption of more extensive measures, the principal of which are:—

An inspector-general, who will presumably continue to be Hussein Hilmi Pasha, should be appointed for three years, his recall and the appointment of a successor to the post to be made in agreement with the Powers.

His authority should be extended, particularly his power of having recourse when he deems it necessary to military force in the event of trouble, without waiting for permission from Constantinople.

The gendarmery shall be organised by expert European officers, and Christian inhabitants will be admitted in a number proportionate to the population.

Christians shall not be required to be able to read and write Turkish as a condition of admission.

Trials of those arrested for common crimes must be concluded as promptly as possible and an amnesty is demanded for all those arrested for political offences.

Each vilayet shall furnish a budget at the end of the year in which local expenses will be the first charge on the revenue, which will be paid into the branches of the Ottoman Bank: If, after payment of these expenses, there is a surplus this surplus may be sent to Constantinople.

Tithes are in future to be farmed to the villages and not in bulk to the farmers of taxation as hitherto.

Finally, the scheme calls for measures for compelling respect for the laws by the Albanians.

It was understood the Powers would admit of no modification of their scheme and would demand its acceptance and application without delay. It is believed even that, should necessity arise, measures of coercion will be adopted by the Powers to ensure the scrupulous application of their scheme.

February 23, (Reuter).—This afternoon Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors that the Sultan had agreed to the measures proposed in the memorandum presented by their Governments for refroms in the administration of the European provinces of Turkey.

The following telegrams are published;—

Constantinople, February 23 ("Times").—To-day the British, French, German, and Italian Ambassadors had interviews with the Grand Vizier, in which they strongly supported the Austro-Russian project.

Constantinple, February 23 (Reuter).—The British Government has decided to re-establih the Vice-Consulate at Monastir, which was suppressed several years ago, and Mr. McGregor, at present Vice-Consul at Philippopolis, will probably be appointed to the post.

Salonica, February 20 (Reuter).—The Albanian chiefs assembled at Uskup, having given their adhesion to the plan of reforms presented to them by the Turkish Government, the towns of Diakova and Ipek together with the district of Louma, have sent a message to the Vali of Kossovo saying that they dispute the right of their chiefs to bind them by any agreement, and that the next time they send representatives to treat with the Vali they will back them up with a force of 10,000 men.

The dispatch of troops towards the Bulgarian frontier goes on unostentatiously, but without interruption. One battalion left this morning.

Sofia, February 23 ("Standard").—Meetings were held yesterday at Philippopolis, Varna, and other places to protest against the dissolution of the Macedonian Committees, and a violent Press campaign has been started with the same object. Threatening letters have also been addressed to the Minister. The Bulgarian Cabinet, however, declares that it is resolved to persist to the utmost in carrying out the measure; though whether it is really capable of imposing an effective restraint on the operations of the Committees is doubtful.

The National Bank of Servia is reported to be collecting all the gold available.

Writing on February 14th, the "Times" correspondent at Paris stated:—

It was only to be expected that the Sultan's speedy agreement to introduce the proposed reforms would give rise to considerable scepticism as to his real intentions. It may, therefore, be well to mention that eventual procrastination on his part has been provided for and that arrangements are likely to have been made with a view to ascertaining beyond all manner of doubt whether the administrative improvements which the Sultan now promises to carry out receive application. In other words, the possibility of evading his engagements is precluded. He finds himself in presence of a situation such as leaves him no alternative but compliance. That is to say all the Great Powers concerned in the Berlin treaty insist with the same earnestness on better government for Macedonia.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" stated on February 25:—The Austro-Russian scheme of reform is recognised here as containing many admirables provisions, but a pessimistic feeling prevails with regard to its execution. The readiness with which it has been accepted by the Sultan is regarded as ominous. . . . The effect of the announcement of the reforms on the situation in Macedonia is uncertain. The "Central Organisation," which the revolutionary leaders here declared to be ready for action, is now stated to have resolved to postpone an insurrection till August. Should this prove true, no troubles on a large scale need be anticipated in the spring.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

St. Petersburg, February 25 (Reuter).—A communique is published to-day by the "Official Messenger" on the Macedonian Question which, after reviewing the course of the negotiations and giving a summary of the reform proposals proceeds:—The measures which can be widely extended in future, appear sufficient to ensure a subtantial improvement in the lives of the Christians. Besides this a careful control by consuls under the surpervision of the ambassadors in Constantinople over the application of the reforms is to be organised in certain districts. In notifying the representatives of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula regarding the results attained, the Imperial Government has found it necessary for the widest possible information of the Slav races to impress again upon the representatives of Russia the guiding principles in the case. The Balkan States, which have been called to an independent existence through the sacrifices of Russia, may confidently count upon the constant solicitude of the Imperial Government for the actual needs and its powerful protection of the spiritual and material interests of the Christians. But they must not lose sight of the fact that Russia would not sacrifice a single drop of the blood of her sons nor the smallest portion of the heritage of the Russian people if the Slav States should resolve to strive by revolutionary and forceful methods against timely and well thought out counsels to change the existing state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula.

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Feb. 25:—In pursuance of the arrangement which has existed between the Austro-Hungarian and the Russian Governments since Count Lamsdorff's visit to Vienna—that all steps in regard to the Balkans should be taken and all publications be made jointly and simmultaneously—the sharply worded "communique" to be published this evening in St. Petersburg in the Russian "Official Messenger" is also issued here. It is intended that similar co-operation shall prevail throughout the whole of the diplomatic action that may be requisite to ensure the application of the Macedonian reforms.

The Vienna "Fremdenblatt" which regards the proposals as calculated to provide a real remedy, says:—The peoples inhabiting the three vilayets should be convinced, from the steps now undertaken that the Powers have a heart for their sufferings. The measures to which Turkey has assented are positive achievements and the Powers will take care that they are honestly carried out. It has been arranged that the activity of the Turkish authorities shall be carefully controlled by the foreign representatives, and the united action of the Powers will serve as an additional guarantee of the seriousness with which Europe grapples with the situation. The sincere co-operation of all parties concerned will probably result in the peaceful solution being attained of a question the forcible settlement of which would be likely to entail incalculable consequences.

This (writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard)" is a piece of positive information because, in the scheme as published, it is not said that the Turkish authorities to whom the execution of the reforms is to be entrusted will be controlled by the foreign representatives.

The small Committee, consisting of Messrs W. S. Meyer, C. S., C. G. H. Allen, C. S., and A. J. F. Blair, which is now sitting in Calcutta to consider questions connected with Government stationery and printing, will probably complete their work during the current month.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Particulars of the failure of the balloon "Leo Dex" to cross the Sahara have now reached us. It was 26 hours in the air and covered 600 kilometres before it was arrested by Arabs laying hold of the guide rope trailing on the ground. The peculiar novelty of the balloon was its small volume, of 90 cubic metres, and the automatic apparatus for manœuvring it. The Arabas captured it 90 kilometres west-south-west of Ouled-Djella. Three carrier-pigeons on board were still in their cage, a sign that the balloon had not sunk to within ten metres of the ground during its voyage.

M. Leo Dex, the aeronaut after whom it is named, points out that it must have reached the desert 100 leagues south of Gabes, where it would have caught the regular "alize" winds and been carried on to Timbuctoo. He estimates that a similar balloon of 1,000 cubic metres, carrying 600 kilogrammes of ballast, automatically discharged, 40 kilogrammes at a time, when it came too near the ground, would easily cross the 2,300 kilometres between Gabes and Timbuctoo. In winter the "alizes" blow with great regularity from the north-east. Such a balloon is now under construction by M. Mallet, and the voyage of the Leo Dex was only a trial trip to gain experience about the coming voyage of the larger aerostat.

MM. Cornil and Coudray, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, have given the results of their experiments on implanting a disc of dead bone into the skull of a living dog. The dead bone was quickly surrounded with a fibrous capsule, and bony matter grew between it and the skull, but was not incorporated with the dead bone. After a month the latter was covered with a thick layer of fibrous tissue.

Commandant Krebs, Director of the Automobile Works of Panhard and Lavassor, has described a new carburettor for petrol motors to the Academie des Sciences, it is too complicated for description here, but is said to have decided advantages over those in use.

Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strasburg University, in a paper to the Strasburg Scientific Society, claims to have discovered a new mode of producing electric waves, and sending them to any distance through space. He also states that his method permits of timing the circuits and more accurate transmission of messages.

Professor Pickering, the Harvard astronomer, in working at a new atlas of the moon, has discovered that the altitude of the craters affects their latitude and longitude as measured from the earth, and as it has been neglected hitherto, the accepted latitudes and longitudes require correction. He is preparing a series of tables to this end.

Professor Buncke and Hess, of Bavaria, have bored through the Hintereis glacier in the Otzthal Alps, and found it 153 metres deep. The machine employed resembled an ordinary mine borer, with means for washing bits of ice out of the bore hole to prevent their freezing together again.

Recent experiments with gelatine plates as collectors of disease germs show that the health of cities would be greater if some means could be found of keeping the dust of the streets out of houses. Street broom or dry sweeping is evidently dangerous. The experts of the Paris Medical Society have reported that flushing the streets with water is the only safe way of cleaning them. A good hydrant is better than a hundred sweepers. Probably our frequent rains keep London and other large towns in this country so healthy.

According to German experts the winds have carried the germs of tropical diseases to islands ten miles or more from the mainland. Germs are carried by the winds high into the atmosphere, and reach the surface at a distance. The sunlight does not kill some of the worst disease germs. Warm, moist, or "muggy" weather is regarded as "disease-breeding" in American cities, probably because it is favourable to the multiplication of germs in the air. Warm, dry weather, followed by wind, is also thought to favour the growth of germs. A snowstorm or heavy rain purifies the atmosphere.

M. Lacroix, the French observer at Mont Pelee, has lately seen burning clouds issue from the crater and quickly attain the sea. One had a speed of three kilometres (about two miles) a minute at first, then slowed down. In front of it was a sort of horizontal protuberance, which carried away blocks of stone lying on the ground, and helps to explain the overthrown walls of the great eruption last May.

M. Danisz recently found that a tube containing radium produced a scar on the skin in a few hours The tube also induced paralysis in young mice when it was laid along their spines. The same effect was produced in old mice after a longer application, for example, seven or eight days. It appears, therefore, that the invisible rays emitted by radium traverse bones in course of time. Larvæ of the floury butterfly were also killed by exposure to the rays.

Steps have been taken by the Congo Free State Government to protect the African elephant from slaughter and domesticate it. M. Fuchs, Vice-Governor of the State, proposes that Belgium, France, Germany, and Great Britain should agree to co-operate in this good work. Thanks to his intelligence and strength, the elephant when tamed would be of service to colonists.

M. Schonetjes, of Ghent, finds, by experiments on double glazing for windows to prevent loss of heat from rooms, that with a certain distance between the panes the loss is a minimum. Thus, with panes two millimetres thick the loss was least when the panes were 67 to 117 millimetres apart. With double walls to a room the loss of heat was about half that of single walls.

At Plainfield, Illinois, United States, 28 cows standing by a wire fence were killed by lightning that struck a tree 30 feet from the fence. No signs of direct lightning stroke were seen on the fence or cows, but the skinners of the animals noticed dark streaks under the hides. It is believed the cows perished from what is called a "back," or return stroke. The charged thundercloud overhead raised the ground below, or the wires of the fence, to a high potential, and when the lightning suddenly discharged the cloud, there was a sudden change of potential at the fence which killed the cows.

It appears that modern leather is not so good as old for binding books. Sulphuric acid used in the quicker and cheaper modes of tanning causes the leather to deteriorate in a few years. As a great deal of money is annually spent on book leather it might be well if some leather maker improved the material.

Chinese, Siamese, Venezuelan Indians, and many other coloured peoples eat earth or clay, but in Europe the habit is regarded as bad, and a sign of langour or depraved taste. According to M. Hekmeyer, chief pharmacien in the Dutch East Indies, the Javanese and Sumatrans first prepare the clay by making a paste of it with water, and removing the stones and grit. The paste is then baked on a griddle over a charcoal fire, and becomes a sort of biscuit. According to Ehreberg, some of the clays eaten by Chinese are white, greasy and silicated without organic remains, and others contain certain fossil animalcules. M. Heiberg in a recent memoir shows that both the yellow and grey earths eaten in the Congo region contain iron and sodium assimilable by the body. Analysis of similar earths in Tonkin and Annam also goes to prove that it is not for their nutritive qualities that such matters are eaten.

The old question as to the alimentary value of alcohol is discussed very full by the leading medical specialists of Paris in the "Revue." The result of the inquiry is very much what the average man might have anticipated. There is a strong universal condemnation for much liqueurs as absinthe or vermouth; whiel the general opinion of the faculty is in favour of a moderate use both of wine and of spirits, provided that these can be got unadulterated. A helping hand is given to the semi-teetotal movement by this report. All the doctors interviewed declare against the use of spirits, either diluted or otherwise, except after a meal.

Not every military depot can boast of a coldstorage apartment for the reception of corpses; but the Val de Grace Military Hospital, a French institution, rejoices in the possession of such a chamber. To show the budding surgeons the effect of bullet wounds, it seems that the bodies of the patients who die in the hospital are hung on trees and transformed into targets; but as the number of deaths at the hospital itself does not suffice for the supply, the bodies of dead prisoners are sent from Nanterre and Poissy, and stowed away in an ice-room to await the firing-party.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Egremont Castle, 1,835 tons, Captain J Pugh, sailed on Saturday for Hull with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,451 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 3rd March, with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,163 tons, Captain A H Cory, sailed on Friday for Juddah with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Uriana, 3,384 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 27th February, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, 1,045 tons, Captain G Von Peterson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar, 25th February, via Marmugoa with a general cargo and three passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 12th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major R G Strange, Major H T Jones, Capt Phillpotts, Mr W G Crighton, Mr and Mrs T Smith, Mr B Jerome, Mr A Dias, Mr A M Jewanjee, son and friends, Mr W Ferrand, Mr Sevester, Mr C C D Abdealli and 80 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,296 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Moberly, Mr E Ball, Mrs Wilson and family, Miss Ball, Mrs Minwalla and 2 children Miss Mosthers, Mrs Hodgkinson and Infant, Rev Wilson, Major Lamb, Mr Sevester, Mr Brock, Mr B Agshaw, Miss Hampton, and Mr Centhard.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, Captain A L Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 24th February, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Colombo:—Miss Nicholson, Sir J Blackhouse, Rev E Spicer Gough, Miss Dora Findlay, Miss Susan Stirling, Mr J A Burton, Mr Kavanagh, Mr and Mrs Dallas, Mr and Mrs J A D McBain, Mr C E H Meetha, Mr Dallas Troupe of fourteen ladies and eleven gentlemen, Mr McTarachara, and Miss Enghelmayer. From Hongkong, Mr J Hassan and Mr F N Mehta. From Melbourne, Mr J Angus, and Captain C G Spencer. From Singapore, Mr J S Elmore, From Sydney, Mr J Millar, Mrs Millar, and three Misses Millar.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Richard Greek	178	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala		Turrent-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	
Do	No 102	
Do	No 103	

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Assaye	Lt Comdr Lambert	Torpedo Catcher
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowell	Indian Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Romford	1939	Gow			W & A G & Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Pachumba	544	Watson			M M & Co
Chanda	1894	Cunningham			M M & Co
Godwit	25	Scovell			Yacht
Kerbella	1488	Hodgson			M M & Co
Husara	1236	Cole			M M & Co
Zoroaster	2384	Evan			The Captain
Woodbridge	2331	Notman			M M & Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Hirst			M M & Co
City of Madrid	3134	Greenhorn			K N & Co
Buceros	2595	Johnston			W & A G & Co
Umta	3451	Walkeys			M M & Co
Uriana	3384	Allen			M M & Co
Khalif	1045	Peterson			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Thorndale	1854	MacDonald	Hull	16-3	M M & Co
B	Kassala	2498	Limond	Antwerp	21-3	F M & Co
D&K	Virawa	2158	Hutchison	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
F	Haxby	2252	Upperton	Hamburg	16-3	W&AG&Co
H	E Castle	1831	Pugh	Hull	14-3	J M & Co
K&L	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway			F M & Co
N	Blesmoor	2403	Prest	Antwerp	28-3	Ralli Bros
O	Croxdale	1808	Fothergill	Trieste	19-3	K N & Co
P	Alexandria	2194	Jones	Liverpool	16-3	K N & Co
Q	Lindenfels	1867	Weihman	Hamburg	16-3	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Karachi	14-3	Shep'd & Co
Bahaduri	329	Fukeera	Mangalore	16-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Othello	3327	Johnson	Hull	21-3	F M & Co
2	Ashruf	2302	Newby	Mauritius	21-3	H C Joosub
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	16-3	Crocco F
4	Capri	2761	Belsito	China	17-3	F R S N Co
5	Gairloch	3414	Craig	Kobe	21-3	M M & Co
6	Coromandel	2732	Bennett	China	25-3	P & O Co
7	Virginia	2789	McDougall			W&A G & Co
9	Indra	3923	Wilkes	Genoa	17-3	K N & Co
10&11	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	16-3	K N &Co
15	Manaton	2623	Page	Marseilles	18-3	K N & Co
16	Slingsby	2094	Rowe	Dunkirk	18-3	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	17-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Khalif s	Peterson	Zanzibar, Feb 25
	Uriana s	Allen	Calcutta, Feb 27
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 12
	Umta s	Watkeys	Calcutta, March 3
15	Juntenfels s	Rode	Hamburg Feb 1
	Culna s	Kirkham	Calcutta Feb 12
	Bengal s	Valentine	Shanghai Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Egremont Castle s	Pugh	Hull
	Peninsular s	Cubett	Aden
	Asia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c
	Naderi s	Cory	Jeddah

The steamer Doo. Balduino, Captain O'Canepa, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Othello, for Hull, &c.
" Trieste, for Trieste, &c.
" Buceros, for London, Hull, &c.
" Ashruf, for Mauritius.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 13.

The Anchor Line Olympia left for Bombay yesterday evening.

NAPLES MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goorkha left (Calcutta boats) this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH MARCH 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Persia arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of 13th inst, and is due here on the 17th inst, morning.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Austria from Japan arrived at Colombo on the same day.

The same Company's s. s. Melpomene, from Trieste, left Aden via Karachi on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and may be expected here on or bout the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alexandria s—200 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 300 cotton Glade and Co; 8 bales wool M Ruttonsee; 35 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co; 150 bales hemp N Fatehally and Co.

Asia s—18 bales cotton fly Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1986 cwt cottonseed Ewing and Co; 8 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.

FOR HULL.

Thorndale s—60 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Ernst and Co; 2000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee.

Othello s—200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blesmoor s—660 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Kassala s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton waste and fly Pragjee Hirjee; 2000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co.

Imaum s—2001 cwt gingelly Sanday and Co; 110 bales cotton and 721 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; [illegible] cwt gingellyseed Ernst and Co; 120 cwt tallow M Mahomed and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund; [illegible] cwt gingelly and [illegible] cwt rapeseed P Kustarchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Haxby s—110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 2000 cwt maize and 3835 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 3001 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund.

Lindenfels s—330 bales cotton Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 747 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manaton s—2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Slingsby s—55 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 500 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co; 1800 cwt groundnuts K Nixen and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones M Jamall; 1280 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Indra s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 420 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1200 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

Doo. Balduino s—200 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—495 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

Croxdale s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 118 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Croxdale s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

D Balduino s—54 cwt gum J Fachiri.

FOR KOBE.

Gairloch s—300 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—45 bales twist E Noerdin and Co; 35 bales twist Tata and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me, with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER
The Very Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

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Preserves, Strengthens and Invigorates Children's Hair.
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WELL-KNOWN "A superior preparation, that may always be relied on." Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes fortified against attacks of illness.
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Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

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Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

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In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
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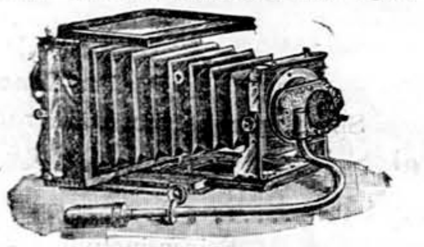

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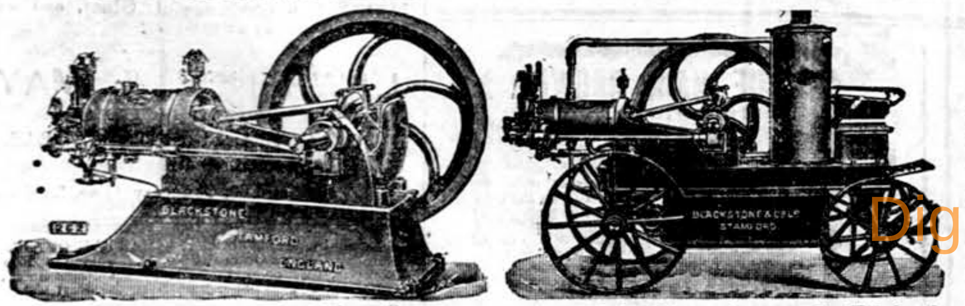

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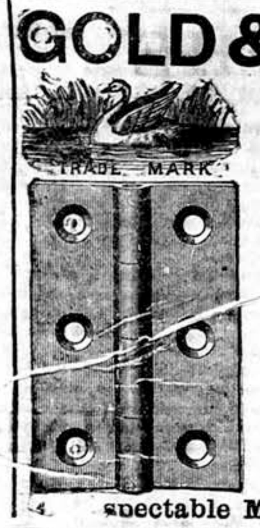

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remidies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :— It is a safe and immediate remedy, P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids**; and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

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At all times for Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Piles, Scalds and Skin Ailments generally.
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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

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FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

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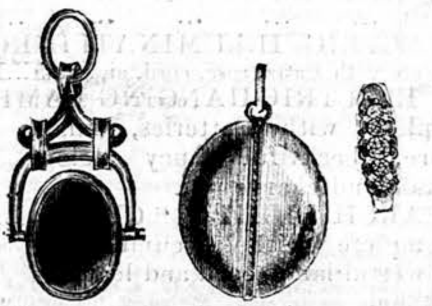

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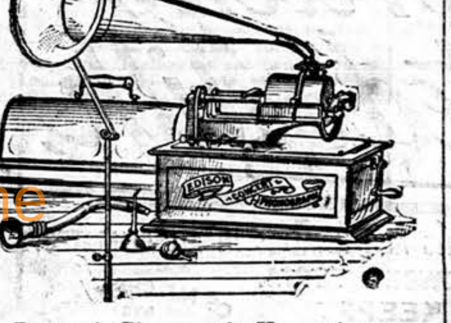

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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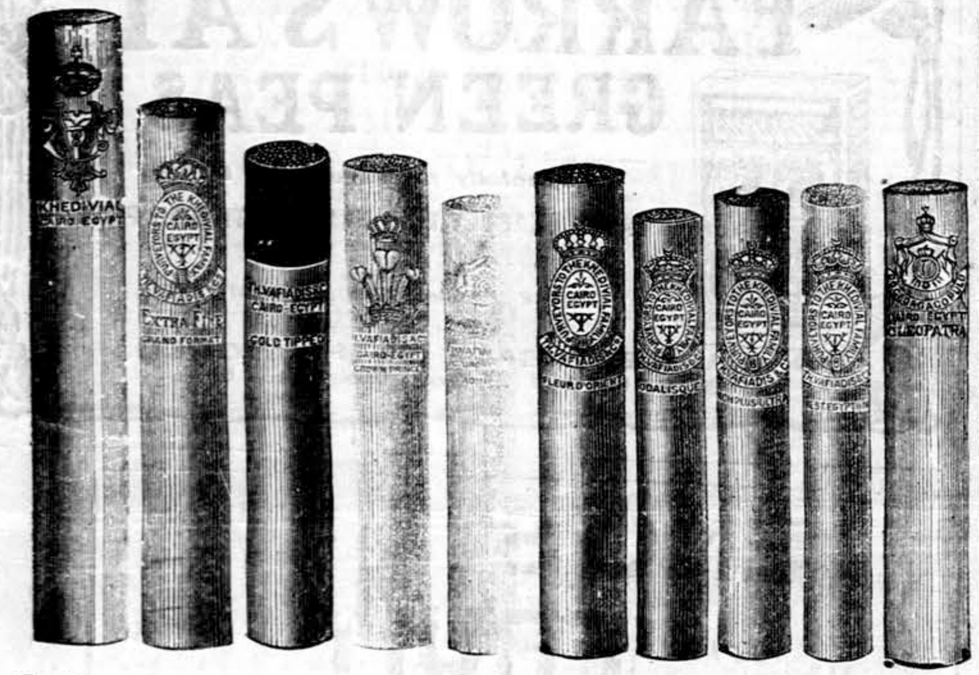

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Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
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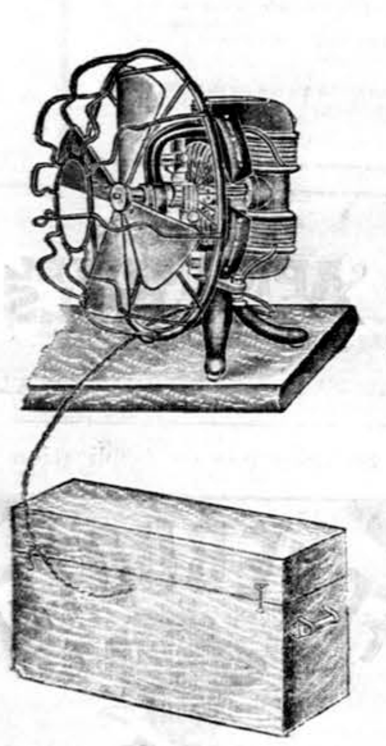

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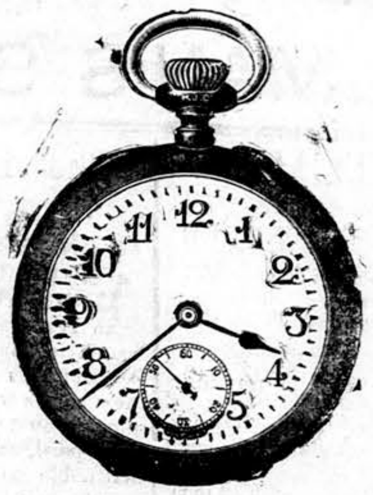

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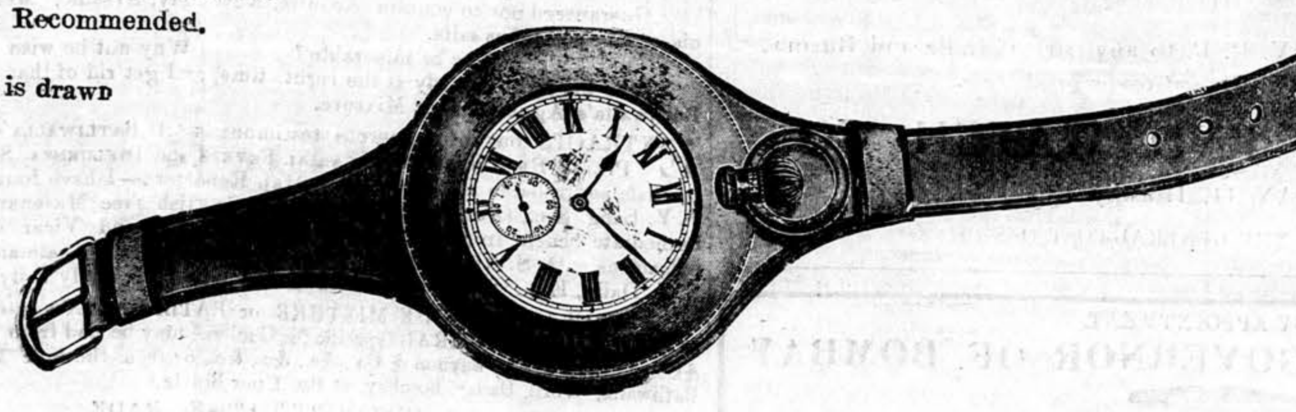

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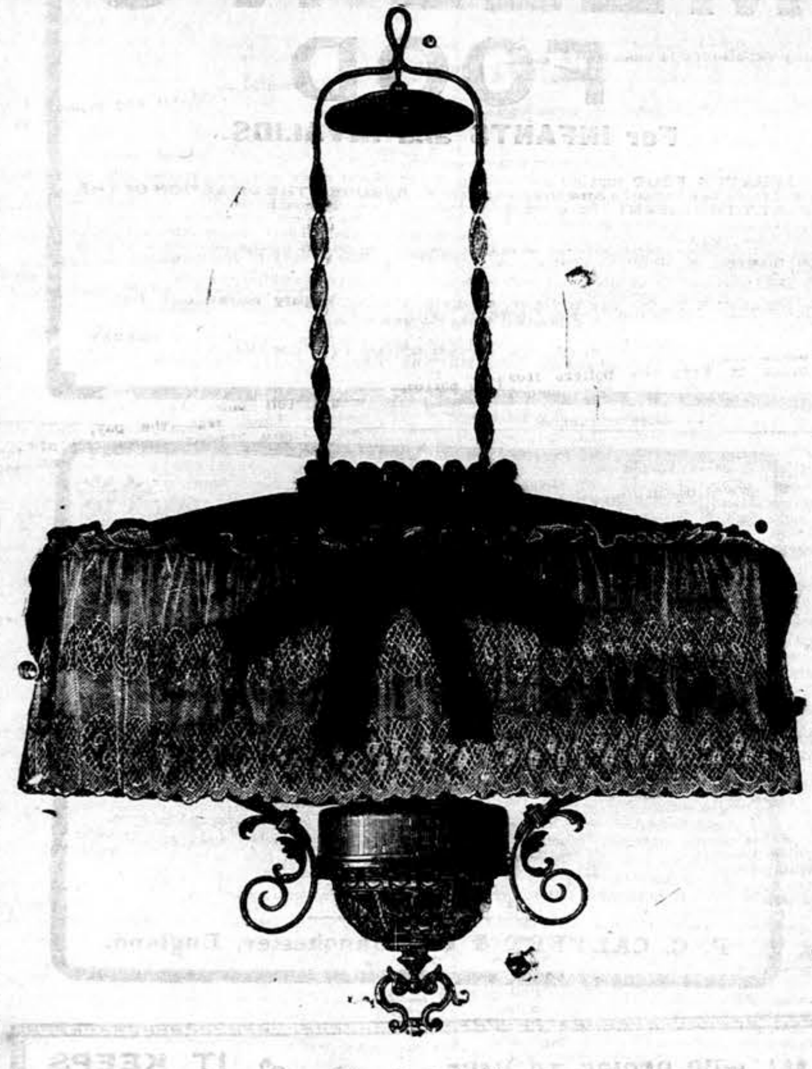

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